

in Assam to those in force in all other provinces under this Government. The assimilation was founded on the principle that all the reasons in support of this item of excise applicable to the other provinces under the Bengal Government applied equally, or more strongly, to Assam, whilst there were no special reasons to the contrary applicable to Assam.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the commissioner in thinking good roads through Assam an imperial necessity, and he agrees with him in thinking that all the local funds will be inadequate for such a purpose. The district cross roads will require them all, and more. Trunk roads through the province must be made by means of imperial funds; and it is only because the Bengal provinces have not been, and continue not to be allowed anything approaching to what, in a natural view of the case, must appear to be their fair proportional share of the imperial funds allotted by the Government of India to the several local Governments for their public works of imperial character, that at least one such imperial road as Assam requires has not yet been made.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor's best endeavours have never been spared to obtain the removal of this peculiar and distressing disadvantage under which the whole of the lower provinces of Bengal labor, but hitherto without result. He has never been informed of the grounds whereon a system by which the comparative extent, population, and revenue of the Bengal provinces seem to be disregarded in the allotment of money for its public works, is considered to be just and proper. He is convinced, however, if those grounds, whatever they may be, were stated, so that they could be examined and discussed by the light which a representation of the actual state of the internal communications in these provinces would offer, they could be demonstrated to be untenable; for nothing could be easier than to show that the wants of no part of India are so great in the matter of roads and other public works as those of the Bengal provinces. He believes, therefore, that a great public service would be done if only a discussion of the question could be secured.

6. The want of roads is nowhere greater than in Assam; and the Lieutenant-Governor freely admits that in no part of India has less been done for the internal communications.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor very much regrets this; and his regret is increased by considering the strong and peculiar claim which the great rising interest in Assam—the European tea-planting interest—has upon the just consideration of Government.

The commissioner of Assam continued to press his opinion in favor of a general increase to the assessment of the land in Assam, and eventually in 1867 his view was adopted. The new assessment produced an increase of Rs. 7,89,439, bringing the total land revenue of the province to Rs. 20,80,230 in 1868-69.

No. 1760.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts.

*Fort William, the 16th March 1870.*

READ—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 3552 dated 30th September 1869, asking for a supplementary budget grant for appropriating 3 per cent. on the land revenue of the district of Kamroop to the fund for the improvement of Government estates, and reply No. 1759 of this date sanctioning the expenditure.

RESOLUTION.—This application has led the Government of India to inquire into the origin of this fund. It has been ascertained that it is held to be authorized by orders passed in the Home department, No. 1142 dated 4th June 1859, and No. 1621 dated 30th August 1861, by the earlier of which commissioners of revenue in Bengal were "vested with a discretion to expend

not more than 3 per cent. of the net collections from Government estates on objects calculated to improve the condition of the estates and of the ryots occupying them." The latter order extended this concession to the land revenue of the temporarily settled districts in Assam. It was not (so far as can be ascertained) communicated to this department. The Government of Bengal appears to have considered that it was authorized under these orders to credit 3 per cent. of the collections from every Government estate in Bengal, and of the entire land revenue of the temporarily settled districts of Assam, to the "amalgamated district road fund" of the lower provinces.

It seems, however, to the Government of India in the financial department that the order of 1859 did not really convey sanction to this procedure, and that it is doubtful whether the fund should be allowed to continue. It is, in its present shape, simply such an assignment of imperial assets to local public works as is not granted in other provinces. The estate in Bengal receives already a much smaller share of the proceeds of the land than elsewhere, and it is hardly right that it should part with any portion of that share in order to assist local public works which ought to be provided for by local cesses. It appears to the Governor General in Council probable that the Government of India did not originally contemplate sanctioning anything like the procedure which has been founded upon these orders.

It should now be considered in the Home department, in consultation with the Government of Bengal, whether the fund for the improvement of Government estates should not be abolished, and whether the practice of crediting 3 per cent. of the revenue of all Government estates, and of the temporarily settled lands of Assam, to the "amalgamated district road fund," should not cease.

ORDERED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Home department for further consideration and orders.

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Memorandum by J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 193, dated Fort William, the 31st March 1870.)

FORWARDED to the Government of Bengal, with a request that a report may be submitted on the question raised by the financial department.

From Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—(No. 179B, dated Fort William, the 12th May 1870.)

SIR,

WITH reference to Government order No. 1441 of the 9th ultimo, I am directed to report that in the Board's opinion the fund for the improvement of Government estates should be maintained. They regard the fund as a recognition by Government of its duty as landlord to improve its property, and they are able to state that many valuable improvements have, in point of fact, been effected by disbursements from the fund.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 2368, dated Fort William, the 18th July 1870.)

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Geoghegan's endorsement No. 193 dated the 31st March 1870, requesting that a report may be submitted on the questions raised in the financial resolution No. 1760 of the 16th idem, whether the fund for the improvement of Government estates should not be abolished, and whether the practice of crediting 3 per cent. of the revenue of all Government estates, and of the temporarily settled lands of Assam, to the amalgamated district road fund, should not cease.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that the practice of crediting the amalgamated district road fund with the 3 per cent. deductions from collections of

Government estates, and of the revenue of the temporarily settled districts in Assam, has, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, been for some time discontinued. A copy of the resolution of this Government in the public works department (No. 1226 dated the 27th of February 1869), which accompanies this letter, will suffice to show that, in supersession of the rule which previously obtained, the collections under this fund are primarily available for the benefit of the estates and districts from which they are raised; and that at the end of the year the balances of this fund are credited to the fund for the improvement of the Government estates of the same district, instead of being, as heretofore, incorporated with the "amalgamated district road fund." The procedure to which exception is taken appears to have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces in 1861; but it was probably ordered by Sir J. P. Grant as a matter of convenience of account only, and with the clear intention that each estate or district (as Cachar) or province (as Assam) should receive the full benefit of its own money. As above explained, this has been more directly enforced by the recent orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the expenditure of the collection is everywhere in accordance with the constitution of the fund.

3. In deprecating the proposal to abolish the existing fund for the improvement of Government property in Assam and other temporarily settled districts, the Lieutenant-Governor would urge upon the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the fallacy of the supposition that a local cess in estates or districts so situated would not fall upon imperial revenues. Where Government is the landlord, as in Assam, it is altogether erroneous to class the whole rental receipts as "imperial assets" in the same sense in which that term is applied to the land revenue of the bulk of Bengal and of the north-western provinces; and it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be an obvious mistake to apply to districts or estates in which Government is proprietor an argument derived from its position in the permanently settled districts of Bengal, and on that argument to hold that Government is not bound to contribute anything to such estates or districts out of the rental received from them.

4. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that it may fairly be argued that the assignment of 3 per cent. of the land revenue of khas estates for local improvement is in truth simply analogous to the road cesses which are levied, and which it is proposed to levy in those provinces or districts where the Government is *not* zemindar. In Assam and in other khas estates, the Government takes all it can get; and in this view the Government, in setting aside 3 per cent. for local purposes, only does exactly the same as it does when in other districts out of 52 per cent. of the gross assets it gives 2 per cent. for roads, except that the 3 per cent. in khas estates bears a smaller relation to the receipts of the State than the 2 per cent. does in the other case.

5. As regards temporarily settled districts where the Government is proprietor, in whatever way we view the proposition that local cesses must provide for works of public utility, the conclusion must be the same, that the charge eventually must fall upon the Government, if, as has been hitherto contended, such a cess is to fall upon the land only. Either Government as landlord must pay, as landlords in permanently settled estates are intended to pay the cess; or the Government must go beyond the terms of the settlement, and after taking the full rent as assessed at the settlement, must demand an additional cess for local works. If this is what the resolution of the financial department proposes, it can scarcely be justified if regard is had to the fact that the settlement is based upon the assets of what the settling party is fairly entitled to as a reasonable remuneration, after deducting all costs of collection and the payment of the Government revenue.

6. But even in this case there can be no doubt whatever that the knowledge of the intention to superadd a cess would in all new settlements invariably lessen the amount which the Government would receive in the shape of land revenue. Few officers have apprehended the force of this point more clearly than the present officiating secretary to the Government of India in the financial department; and the soundness of the view expressed by him, when



commissioner of a division in Bengal, in paragraphs 47 and 48 of his letter No. 128 dated the 3rd of June 1868, to the address of the secretary to this Government, seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be beyond dispute.

His words are:—

"Be the theory what it may, I cannot believe that, *practically*, a landowner will consent to the same settlement, or a Government officer will succeed in imposing the same settlement, when a rate is to be paid, as he would do if there were none. Certainly, in Bengal, and I presume elsewhere, there is much actual bargaining between the settlement officer and the landowner before the rate is fixed on the land at a settlement. The settlement rules do not of course provide for this; but the process nevertheless goes on *pari passu* with the procedure enjoined by the rules, which it undoubtedly influences. I feel confident that in Bengal the Government will not, in new settlements, get the same revenue when a rate is imposed as it would do if there was no rate; and what does that mean but that in fact the Government in such cases has to pay the rate or a share of it? When a rate is superadded, as it must be superadded in the permanently settled districts, there is not, of course, room for any process of the kind."

No. 436.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th January 1871.

Read again—

Financial resolution No. 1760 dated the 16th March 1870, referring to the Home department for consideration whether the fund for the improvement of Government estates in Bengal should not be abolished, and whether the practice of crediting 3 per cent. of the revenue of all Government estates, and of the temporarily settled lands of Assam, to the "amalgamated district road fund," should not cease.

Read—

Endorsement from the Home department, No. 587 dated the 18th October 1870, forwarding a letter from the Government of Bengal on the subject, with the remark that there seems to be no reason why the practice in question should not, as proposed by this department, be abolished.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes from the letter of the Government of Bengal that, since February 1869, the 3 per cent. deductions from collections of Government estates and of the revenue of the temporarily settled districts in Assam have been credited, not to the amalgamated district road fund, but to a fund for the improvement of Government estates, which is primarily employed for the benefit of the estates and districts from which the collections are raised, or upon roads in the neighbourhood that are likely to benefit the particular estates or districts which contribute to the funds.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor urges that this fund should be maintained, on the ground that, as proprietor, the Government is bound to assign a portion of the revenue derived from Government estates, and temporarily settled estates, to local improvement.

3. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the principle of crediting to local funds any part of the imperial revenue now in question is unsound, and must cease gradually. In 1871-72 the local fund may be allowed credit for 3 per cent., as at present; but in 1872-73 only 2 per cent. must be taken; in 1873-74, only one per cent.; and thereafter nothing.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

That was a subject which might be safely left for their consideration and discussion. He thought the justices were fairly entitled to have the power they seek placed in their hands, and in the Bill he asked leave to introduce he proposed granting them that power.

On the second question, as to the issue of debentures, it had been urged that it was unfair to issue debentures on the security of the general funds for works the benefits of which would be derived by Europeans only. He would altogether dispute that point; for not only would Europeans derive benefit from the construction of a municipal market, but also the several mixed classes that were to be found in the city. When properly constructed and properly arranged, the market would be largely resorted to by the Mahomedan community, and the day, he thought, would not be long distant when the Hindoos themselves would go to the market, for what they required. It would probably be urged that their religious feelings and prejudices would not allow them to make their purchases there, but he thought that in such matters convenience would predominate over feelings and prejudices. We all know what was said on the construction of railways in this country, and how the more respectable Hindoos would refuse to avail themselves of them on account of the commingling of the different classes. He would ask anybody to visit the railway station at Howrah, and he would find Brahmins in hundreds there cheek by jowl with people of all castes. We were told also in regard to the city water-supply that it was an iniquitous thing to tax the general community for a work which a large portion of the people, the Hindoos, would not use. He had great pleasure in stating that a friend of his, a native of great influence, had told him that he was extremely glad that the water-supply scheme had been completed. He said that it had proved of great benefit to the Hindoo community, and especially to the poorer classes. Another native had told him that the water was used by the Hindoos for every purpose except for the service of their gods, and that even that prejudice would soon cease.

He (Mr. Schalch) thought that if it had been found that the plea had proved futile in these two cases, we might be quite sure that if a market was constructed and established on a proper system, and if a good article was sold there at a cheap rate, the Hindoos as well as the other classes of the community would resort to it. Besides this, we already had a precedent in what the municipality had done in the case of public necessities, which were formerly in so filthy a state that he would not disgust the Council by attempting to enter into a description of their details. They were taken up by the municipality and organized on an entirely different plan, and this had been done at the very large cost from the general municipal fund of over two lakhs of rupees; but the interest of that cost had been more than reimbursed by the receipts from these improved public necessities. Now, these necessities were constructed, not for the benefit of the whole town, but only for a limited portion of it, and yet it could not be denied that the money had been well and properly spent, though for the immediate benefit of a portion of the community only. The same argument would apply to money spent for the construction of a market even if primarily conducive to the benefit of a portion of the town.

He now came to the consideration of the third question, in which the justices had asked for increased powers for regulating markets. But here he found some difficulty. He found on referring to the existing Acts, that by certain sections of Act VI of 1863 the justices could at present ensure the proper drainage of and supply of water in the existing markets. They could also, under a subsequent section, make bye-laws for the inspection of all markets, the management and conduct of business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth therefrom. By another section they had power to inspect all articles of food, and if they found any article unfit for human consumption, they could have it confiscated and destroyed; and, further, by a later Act (VI. of 1866) they had power to direct the widening of the passages of bazars. With these powers, which they already possessed, and without any assertion on the part of the justices in what respect these powers were insufficient, he would decline to grant them the larger powers they sought. They wanted that each existing market should have a license, and if the owners did not observe the existing laws and bye-laws, that the license should be withdrawn. This seemed a rather harsh measure, because the existing laws and bye-laws had certain penalties attached to their non-observance; and he thought it was better to increase, if necessary, those penalties, than to attach to them a secondary punishment far greater than what those penalties involved. In the case of the new bazars it would be necessary that the parties proposing to bring them into use should first have a certificate from the health officer and the engineer of the justices to show that the place proposed to be opened as a bazar was properly constructed and suitable for the purpose; because, when a bazar was once established, it was difficult subsequently to make any necessary alterations. He had therefore in the Bill limited the power of the justices to the compulsory grant without fee of licenses to the existing bazars merely for the purpose of having a record of the owners in the justices' books, so that it might be known against whom they could proceed to enforce penalties for breaches of the bye-laws, but without power to revoke or recall such licenses.

There was not, he thought, any other subject to which he need now draw the attention of the Council, and he therefore begged to move for leave to bring in the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

## HOWRAH BRIDGE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly between Howrah and Calcutta. He said that for very many years the question of the connection of the two banks of the river had been under consideration. A number of schemes had been brought forward and considered: it had been discussed whether there should be a permanent bridge, whether it should be a railway bridge connecting the termini of the two railways in a central position in the town, whether it should be a floating road bridge, and so forth, discussions with which he would not trouble the Council. For reasons that had already been published, the Government of India had determined, at all events for the present, that it was not necessary to spend half a million in making a permanent bridge across the river. There seemed to be an objection to expend so large a sum of the imperial revenues for what the Government of India holds to be a local purpose, as under the view taken by that Government a bridge seemed to be required much more for local traffic than the through traffic of the country. It had been argued by the commission appointed to consider the question of constructing a floating bridge, that the local passenger traffic was five times as great as the railway traffic, and therefore the demand for facility of communication across the river was quite as much for local purposes as for the convenience of the country at large. Adopting this view, a floating bridge was, in the opinion of the Supreme Government, all that was required for the present. It was therefore determined at once to construct a floating bridge between Calcutta and Howrah, and a contract had been entered into with Mr. Bradford Leslie, an eminent engineer, for the construction of such a bridge, at a cost not exceeding £150,000, to be completed by the beginning of the year 1873. But as to the merits of the respective schemes, it was not necessary to take up the time of the Council.

What remained to be done, and what the Council was asked to do, was to pass a legislative enactment for the purpose of giving effect to this scheme for a floating bridge, which would remove any legal difficulties that might arise in carrying out the work, and keep the Government free from all liability in regard to accidents arising from the construction of the bridge and the consequent restrictions to navigation and traffic, and also for determining the necessary arrangements for securing the levy of tolls and the re-payment of the Government advance. The proposal now under consideration was that the collection of the tolls should be to some extent entrusted to the East Indian Railway Company, and that they should, on behalf of the Government, levy a certain small increased rate, very slight indeed, on goods and passengers coming to their station, and the bridge would therefore be practically free to all persons between the two stations. Beyond this there would be a certain amount of local traffic on which a small toll would be levied, probably not more than was now paid by passengers for the very much more dangerous and inconvenient means of crossing now available.

The bridge would be constructed with Government capital, and the question would remain for consideration how the affairs of the bridge should eventually be administered. It was proposed at present that the Bill should be drawn so as to meet any one of these three courses; either that the bridge should remain in the hands of Government officers, the Railway Company collecting the dues and tolls of the railway portion of the traffic, in which case there would be very little indeed for any one else to do. The next course was to make over the bridge to the present port fund commissioners; the third course was that the bridge should be made over to a board of trustees, to whom its affairs would be entirely entrusted. It was proposed, as said before, by the Bill to leave this question open to future adjustment. The Bill could be so drawn as to enable the Government to make over the bridge at any time that they were prepared to do so to a board which would collect the tolls and pay back to the Government the money advanced for the construction of the bridge by means of a sinking fund, very much on the principle which had been followed in the case of the Port Improvement Act.

He did not propose to go into the details of the Bill to-day. He hoped in the course of next week to circulate the Bill to members of the Council, and on that occasion he would explain its provisions.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 18th instant.

**Gift of land for a road by Rajah Koomul Kishen Bahadoor and Baboo Anoda Persad Roy.**

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 613, dated Chittagong, the 24th January 1871.)

I BEG to bring to the notice of Government the generous and public-spirited conduct of two zemindars of Tipperah, Rajah Koomul Kishen Bahadoor and Baboo Anoda Persad Roy.

2. A road is under construction between Comillah and the sub-division of Brahmunbariah. About seven miles of the road will pass through the estates of the former gentleman, and about nine miles through the estates of the latter.

Rajah Koomul Kishen Bahadoor and Baboo Anoda Persad Roy have given all the land in their estates required for the road free of charge, which will enable us to complete the road much sooner than would have been possible if we had to pay for the sixteen miles of land out of the annual road fund grants.

3. I beg to recommend that a suitable acknowledgment of this generosity be published in the Gazette.

From H. S. BRADON, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,—(No. 424, dated Fort William, the 13th February 1871.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 613 dated 24th ultimo, and in reply to request that you will be good enough to convey to Rajah Koomul Kishen Bahadoor and Baboo Anoda Persad Roy the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for their generous and public-spirited gift of the land required for the road which is under construction between Comillah and the sub-division of Brahmunbariah.

**Statement of Joint Stock Companies Wound up during 1870.**

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	When wound up.	Amount of nominal capital in-Rs.
1. Luckimpore Tea Plantation Company Limited ...	29th August 1870 ...	Rs. 2,00,000
2. Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company Limited ...	19th September 1870 ...	1,20,00,000
3. Oudh and United Service Bank Limited ...	5th December 1870 ...	2,00,000
Total ...	...	1,24,00,000

CALCUTTA,  
The 11th January 1871.

CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

**Statement of Joint Stock Companies Registered during 1870.**

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	When registered.	Amount of nominal capital in Rs.
1. Nutwanpore Tea Company Limited ...	8th January 1870 ...	Rs. 4,00,000
2. Furrceepore Loan Office Limited ...	18th June 1870 ...	15,000
Total ...	...	4,15,000

CALCUTTA,  
The 11th January 1871.

CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.



*Comparative Statement Showing the Number and Capital of Joint Stock Companies Registered and Wound up during the Years 1857 to 1870.*

Years.	COMPANIES											
	Registered.		Wound up.		Otherwise defunct.		Transferred to the registrar of N. W. P.		Transferred to the registrar of Punjab.		Remaining on the Calcutta register.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1857...	2	16,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858...	9	67,42,800	2	1,20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859...	14	55,11,500	1	5,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860...	18	49,22,000	3	2,15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861...	16	79,92,000	3	4,60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862...	12	62,26,000	4	17,81,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863...	55	4,85,30,000	8	72,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864...	32	1,13,28,900	7	83,95,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865...	24	6,38,18,000	11	30,96,500	1	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866...	10	11,92,000	20	2,07,20,000	5	9,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867...	11	18,70,000	16	3,68,00,000	...	...	...	...	12	86,51,000	...	...
1868...	2	11,20,000	12	72,72,500	...	...	18	45,83,900	...	...	...	...
1869...	3	1,17,00,000	8	20,20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870...	2	4,15,000	3	1,24,00,000	...	...	1	60,000	1	2,50,00,000	...	...
Total...	303	17,68,37,900	104	9,59,08,000	6	11,25,000	10	46,23,300	13	2,85,51,000	61	4,07,30,000

CALCUTTA,  
The 11th January 1871.

CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.



**Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological  
Reporter's Office.**

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rainfall from 23rd to 29th Jan. 1871.	Rainfall from 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
	False Point ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jagipore ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sambalpur ...	Not received	ditto	...	...	
	Balesore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhubaneswar ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Khordah ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
PATNA.	Hazareebagh ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	0.1	32nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachamba ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 1st January.
	Palamow ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Parah ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Gondipore ...	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Chyebansa ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Patna ...	ditto	ditto	0.65	ditto.	
	Behar ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
BANGALORE.	Barh ...	ditto	Not received	0.80	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Dinapore ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Gya ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Sherghatty ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	Not received 1st to 15th Jan.
	Nowadah ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Arungabad ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Chumparan ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sawan ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Meghalpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BANGALORE.	Darhangah ...	ditto	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
	Boetannar ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 15th to 23rd Jan.
	Tajpore ...	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Arwah ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 23rd to 29th Jan.
	Buzar ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sameram ...	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Bhubhoah ...	ditto	ditto	...	...	
	Benares ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Bhimgulpore ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Mudheyppoorah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BANGALORE.	Banka ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	5th Jan. 1871.	
	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Jamool ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	Not received 1st to 5th Jan.
	Begowari ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Deopur ...	Not received	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 23rd to 29th Jan.
	Purneah ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Ranipore Beaulash ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Natore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bograb ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BANGALORE.	Malah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jangipore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Lalbagh ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	From 15th Jan.
	Pubna ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Chomereilly ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Serajunga ...	Not received	ditto	...	...	
	Ranipore ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	From 22nd Jan.
	Titalya ...	ditto	Nil	0.01	5th Feb. 1871.	
BANGALORE.	Burawan ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Culina ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 5th to 15th Jan.
	Hood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bancornah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Saoree ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Booghly ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Hawrah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Madnapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BANGALORE.	Contal ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	Not received 1st Jan.
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	5th Jan. 1871.	
	Tumlook ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Kishunghur ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Ditto.
	Bangong ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Ranaghat ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Melharpara ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Chomlangah ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Kooltash ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Jegore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BANGALORE.	Sangor Island ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barraekpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dum Dum ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sarnac ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bathbarah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Braceharah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dumfries Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BANGALORE.	Harripore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

DIVISION.	Stations.	Rainfall from 23rd to 29th Jan. 1871.	Rainfall from 30th Jan. to 6th Feb. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
DACCA.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Dacca { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Burrisaul ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Perazepore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Farredpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Jamalpur ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Atchah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Kishorgunge ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
CHITTAGONG.	Sylhet ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Jan. 1871.	
	Cachar ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Jan. 1871.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Rangamates Hill ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Noakhally ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	28th Jan. 1871.	Not received 2nd to 8th Jan.
	Tipperah ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Akyab ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Bura ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
COCKS BAZAR.	Gowalparah ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Dhobree ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	...	
	Toora (Guro Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	...	...	
	Runghee ...	ditto	ditto	...	...	
	Tera ...	ditto	ditto	...	...	Not recorded.
	Falakattah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Jalpaigorie ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Buda ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Tezpur ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
ASSAM.	Nongong ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	8th Jan. 1871.	
	Burpottah ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Gowhatty ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	Not received 1st Jan.
	Sibsbugor ...	0.20	ditto	0.25	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Golghat ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Nazareth ...	ditto	ditto	0.03	ditto.	
	Debroogh ...	0.77	ditto	0.77	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	0.23	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Jowai ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Samoogooding ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	

CALCUTTA,  
The 11th February 1871.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th February 1871.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max solar radiation.					prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
Feb.	1st	30.028	81.6	64.0	138.0	71.4	64.8	60.5	0.68	W & W N W	...	78.7	...	Clear. Foggy from 8 to 8 A.M., and 8 to 10 P.M.
	2nd	30.052	83.2	60.5	139.0	71.2	63.5	67.3	.63	W, W N W & S W	...	82.3	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	3rd	30.06	88.6	68.8	138.0	73.9	67.0	69.2	.71	S S W & W	...	112.3	...	Stratoni, cirri, and clear. Slightly foggy from 1 to 5 A.M., and 8 to 11 P.M.
	4th	30.09	80.6	63.0	137.2	71.3	61.8	64.2	.67	W S W & W by S	...	112.0	...	Clear. Foggy at 8 & 9 P.M.
	5th	30.08	80.5	62.3	135.5	70.6	62.8	66.0	.63	S by W & W by S	...	89.7	...	Clear and cirri.
	6th	30.04	82.5	63.0	137.2	71.8	66.1	67.9	.63	S S E & S by E	...	81.0	...	Clear.
	7th	30.03	81.4	64.5	134.7	72.5	68.9	60.0	.68	S & S S E	...	76.6	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 6 to 8 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	82.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	86.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.66
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil
	{ by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto, average of 17 previous years	...	0.15
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th February	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	0.61

GOPPENAUH SEN,  
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th February 1871

No. 8 . .

of 1871



## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

#### Report on the Moonsheegunge Baronee Fair.

From F. B. SIMSON, Esq., Commissioner of Dacca, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 21, dated Dacca, the 27th January 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith copy of a letter, No. 34 of 10th instant, from the magistrate of Dacca, and also copy of a report on the Moonsheegunge Baronee fair, held about the close of 1870, from the assistant magistrate of Moonsheegunge.

2. I visited the fair in company with Colonel Haughton, commissioner of Cooch Behar, who was much surprised at its extent, and the immense trade developed in connection with it, amounting to a transfer of Rs. 20,00,000.

3. All this part of Bengal has this year been exceptionally healthy at present, as far as is known. This is entirely owing to Providence, for the places with worst reputation, and which have been least cared for, have been as healthy as those in which much money has been spent in interference.

4. The year has been altogether exceptional both in Dacca and in Calcutta, in the country and in towns, and also in fairs; and the fact cannot be attributable to any human agency, nor can true deductions be drawn as to results in limited areas, when those results have been so universally similar throughout the country. There was a higher inundation last year than usual: possibly this may have carried off much impurity generally.

From D. R. LYALL, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Dacca, to the Commissioner of Dacca,—(No. 34, dated Dacca, the 10th January 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith copy of a letter, No. 228 dated 31st ultimo, from the assistant magistrate of Moonsheegunge, reporting on the Kartic Baronee fair, with an abstract of the accounts of the fair.

2. I have to thank Mr. Page for his very successful management of the whole fair, as also Mr. Weatherall, the district superintendent of police.

3. I was able to be present myself only twice this year during the fair, owing to the requirements of Act VI. (Village Chowkeedaree Act), but all I saw was most satisfactory, and the sanitary commissioner made no objection.

4. I am taking measures for realizing the remainder of the sums due.

5. I beg to draw your attention to the item of native doctor's pay, Rs. 47. It appears to me hard to charge this to the zemindars, as these are paid servants of Government, merely deputed to the fair. Even in the case of dispensaries Government pays the doctor's salary. It is, however, the order of Government, and I have accordingly charged it.

From W. H. PAON, Esq., Assistant Magistrate of Moonsheegunge, to the Magistrate of Dacca,—(No. 228, dated Moonsheegunge, the 31st December 1870.)

I HAVE the honor, in accordance with your letter No. 1918 of 29th October 1870, to submit the following report on the Kartic Baronee fair, held on the chur near Moonsheegunge during the months of November and December.

2. The fair commenced as usual with the bathing festival, which took place this year on the 8th November, corresponding with the Bengali *puṇyima* (full moon) of 23rd Kartic 1277. The number of bathers was estimated at about 1,500 persons, chiefly women and Brahmins, being a little less than last year, when it is supposed that these were about two thousand,



3. The first arrivals were on Thursday, the 3rd November, a few people coming with mats and wood from the Soonderbuns and the district of Backergunge. These you saw on your visit on the 8th. On the 7th a few petty shop-keepers came, and on the 8th the bank was crowded with the bathers, who went away that day and the next, making room for the buyers and sellers. The 9th and 10th were occupied in the erection of the shops, and from the 11th to the 18th the shop-keepers arrived in great numbers. By the 18th the fair was about full, and business commenced briskly.

4. It would be superfluous to give any detailed account of the nature of the fair, that having been done some years back by Mr. A. L. Clay, and last year by Dr. D. B. Smith. It differed but little from previous descriptions, and that little principally in situation. The fair being earlier than usual by about a week, and the floods high and unusually prolonged, the space available on the char was much narrower than usual. The people wished to meet this difficulty by narrowing the road between the shops, but I thought it better to insist on a good wide road of about forty feet, the effect of which was to send the fair westward, so far that the police outpost at the end was close to Rikabi Bazar.

5. The reason for this was the strict rule of a good broad street, to ensure ventilation, insisted on by Dr. Smith, whose recommendations, as made in his letter to the magistrate of Dacca last year, I endeavoured as much as possible to follow.

6. A large staff of police (the detailed list of which I append) was furnished by the district superintendent, who was present during the whole time of the erection of the shops, and paid subsequent visits also. I have to express my great obligations to him for valuable assistance in maintaining the conservancy arrangements during the fair.

7. The police under the command of sub-inspector Prayag Dutt Tewari behaved on the whole well, and I had occasion to report one or two cases specially to the district superintendent. About seventy-three persons were punished under section 290, Indian Penal Code, for disregarding the conservancy rules, with fines varying from one to four annas. As compared with last year, the number of complaints of theft was extremely small.

8. The number of shops was about 600; the number of people, including visitors, about 80,000; and the merchandise sold, about Rs. 20,00,000. A detailed list of the principal articles sold, with their values, is given herewith (list).

9. Copies of the paper (A) of "information and rules for the people" were posted about in conspicuous parts of the fair, and their purport made known by beat of drum.

10. I may observe that I did what I could to assure the agents of the zemindars and the principal shop-keepers that the object of these rules was not to annoy them in any way, but to do the best possible to avoid any outbreak of disease. I succeeded to a certain extent in making them believe this.

11. There was a report before the fair, that in consequence of the strict measures enforced last year with regard to conservancy, there would be no gathering at all this year. The *mela* was however very little, if at all, smaller than last year, and the best proof that the shop-keepers were not inconvenienced is, that it lasted from the 8th November, the bathing festival, until the 22nd December. I cannot find that it has ever continued longer than this.

12. One important concession was made this year with your permission, after a petition by some shop-keepers of Dacca, returned herewith, viz. that they should be permitted to erect privies of their own instead of being compelled to use the trenches. A place was assigned about 150 yards to the rear of the fair, in which they were allowed to erect movable sheds, open to inspection by myself and the police, and kept clean by their own sweepers at their own expense. This is not strictly in accordance with Dr. Smith's rules of last year, but on visiting the place this year, offered no objection to the alteration.

13. Another point in which it was impossible to carry out Dr. Smith's wishes, was his recommendation that no prostitutes should be allowed to come to the fair, except provided with clean bills of health. I did not see any way to effect this, nor was any practicable suggestion made by yourself or the civil surgeon. There were in all fifty-one of these women, who apparently did a fine trade, as the rent paid by them during the fair for their miserable mat cabins varied from four to ten rupees.

14. The sanitary commissioner noticed last year the great nuisance occasioned by masses of floating weed decaying on the river bank. This year this was in a great measure prevented by a couple of standing mat fences, which turned most of the weed into the middle of the stream. This useful arrangement was suggested by Mr. Weatherall.

15. The amount of sickness this year was smaller than has ever been known. Two persons died during the fair, one about seventy years old, of dysentery of twelve years' standing, and the other (an old woman of a similar age) from injuries sustained by a fall. There were one or two cases of fever, and one other of dysentery. The last was sent to the Mitford Hospital at the end of the fair. Not a single case of cholera occurred. This fact, together with the experience of last year, furnishes strong proof that it is not in these fairs that cholera originates, but that the disease may generally be traced to the places whence the sick come.

16. I enclose an account of money received and disbursed. It is larger than last year—the reason of this being, first, that the staff of *mekters* at first employed was found insufficient, and was consequently doubled; and secondly, that through the delay of the zemindars in putting up the *thannah* and hospital accommodation, the police and native doctors were compelled for some days to live in boats. The hospital bills are sent in original herewith.

17. I return the printed papers forwarded with your letter, and append a rough sketch of the fair.



On a former occasion the hon'ble mover of the Bill cited as a precedent that public necessities were constructed out of the general funds, but that they were used by only a section of the lower orders of the people. He (Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore) begged to state that there was no analogy between the construction of public necessities and a public market. Public necessities have been constructed, not so much for the benefit of a particular class of the community, but for the improvement of the sanitation and cleanliness of those parts of the town in which they were situated; and being scattered over different localities, they added in no small degree to the general sanitation of the town. This, however, could not be said with regard to the proposed market. Then again, it was said that the time might come when the Hindoos would, equally with the Europeans, resort to the new market. On such speculative grounds he thought that a cathedral might be built out of the municipal funds on the plea that the so-called heathen denizens of Calcutta might hereafter be evangelized by the labors of the Christian missionaries; or an opera house might be started on the pretext that native ears might hereafter be trained to appreciate the sweets of Italian music. In fact, if this principle were admitted, the municipality would be justified to undertake anything and everything to suit the tastes of any particular section of the community. He therefore begged to suggest that the select committee be instructed to take these matters into their consideration, and to remedy the injustice to which he had referred.

MOULVY ABDOOL LUTAF said that he had only one remark to make with reference to the provisions of section 4 of the Bill, which provided penalties on parties who sold fruits or other articles in places not licensed as markets. In his opinion this section would bear hardly on fruiterers who had not shops in regular markets; and he thought that the select committee should see that shop-keepers should not be inconvenienced or harassed by any such provision remaining in the Bill.

MR. SCHALCH said that, with regard to the observations that had been made by the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore), he wished to make a few remarks. He thought that the Council would agree with him, taking the European view of the case, that it quite fell within the province of the Justices to construct a market. It seemed to be argued that because there were different communities in Calcutta who had not the same wants and requirements as to articles of food, therefore the municipality should not be empowered to construct a market. He did not think that that held good, because it struck him that all portions of the community do want certain articles of consumption, though some may not require meat, others may not require fish, and so on. He thought that, whether they were Mahomedans, Hindoos, or Europeans, there were articles which they required, and which they would procure at the proposed market. He thought that a market, well constructed, well ventilated, and well regulated, would be found as useful to one class as to another. It has been urged that the market would be solely beneficial to one section of the community, and the cost of constructing such a market should therefore be borne by that community; and that if this principle was not observed, the municipal fund might be appropriated for the construction of a cathedral. But the cases were not analogous, as in the one all classes of the community might avail themselves of the benefit afforded by a market, whereas in the other, the building would be restricted to the use of one religious community. This latter was the view taken by the municipality with regard to the burning ghât. It was there held that the ghât, being for the benefit of one portion of the community, should be carried out at the expense of that community, and that principle was extended to every other religious community in the town. For very shortly after the question of the burning ghât had been discussed, the cemeteries existing in the town were closed, and the communities who used them were required at their own expense to provide themselves with burial grounds outside the town. This was done in the case of the Armenians and Greeks. The Armenians provided themselves with a new cemetery; and in the case of the Greeks, they were assisted only so far that land was taken up by the Justices as for a public purpose, but the whole expense was borne by the Greek community.

With regard to what had been last said, as to section 4 of the Bill being harassing on a certain class, he would explain that by the provision referred to it was intended that, if a place be hereafter used as a market without the owner having taken out a license, any person selling in such market would be punishable, provision being made that the clause should not affect itinerant vendors of fish, fruit, or vegetables.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that if he was not out of order in addressing the Council after the reply of the hon'ble mover of the Bill, and as he might perhaps not have another opportunity of expressing his views in the Council on this Bill, he would take leave to make a few observations, more particularly with reference to that portion of the Bill (the only portion which appeared to have been the subject of any objection) which enabled the Justices to erect a market, and for that purpose to raise the necessary funds by loan, and to pay interest on debentures issued on the collateral security of the municipal rates.

He entirely agreed with the hon'ble member on his right (Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore) in his remark that the general application of the municipal rates ought and was always intended to be for the sanitation and improvement of the town, and that that was the leading principle which always ought to guide the Council in legislating with regard to any future more or less particular application of the surplus rates. The application of that principle would sufficiently prevent the possibility of any suggestion being entertained for the erection of such things as a cathedral or

an opera house. But he (the Advocate-General) failed to understand how it could be said that a Bill like the present, which not only provided for the superintendence and registration of existing markets, but which also enabled the Justices to erect new markets, could be any thing but a measure falling within the general object of sanitation and improvement. It was true that if we looked to the particular circumstances which influenced the municipality in applying to the legislature for passing a measure on the subject, they had no doubt special reference to the condition and capabilities of one principal market in the town which was principally, though not exclusively, used by the European community. Still he failed to see how it could be said that a proposal like the present, even assuming that it necessarily includes the erection of a new market which would give improved facilities for the purchase of commodities on the part of the European community, would be in any way transgressing the general principle which he had already admitted, namely, the principle of sanitation and improvement. It seemed to him that when, as in the present state of things with regard to Calcutta, the more broad and general measures of sanitation and improvement have been or were in course of being carried out under existing legislation, such as the general system of drainage, the supply of water, the lighting of the town, and street improvement, it would be in fact quite tying up the hands of the municipality as regards any further measure of sanitation and improvement if they were to be limited to measures in which every section of the community was equally interested. Even as regards these more general measures of improvement which had been or were being carried out, it could not be said that the whole community, or each section of the community, had benefited equally by them. For instance, as regards improvements in the communications of the town—the opening out or widening of streets—while he admitted that these were to be regarded as measures of general improvement, it could not be denied that the benefit to be derived from them was much greater as regards that portion of the inhabitants who resided in or frequented the immediate locality of each particular improvement, than it was in the case of other portions of the inhabitants, whether natives or Europeans, who resided at a distance. So again, with regard to the general improvement of the introduction of pure water. No one could say that it had not been practically and immediately of much greater benefit to the poorer portion of the inhabitants, and was of much greater necessity as regards particular sections of the town than it had been in other quarters. That improvement had been much more important as regards the portions of the town inhabited by the native community, than it had been to the portions inhabited by the European community, or the upper classes of the natives.

Now, to come back to the particular subject of the establishment of a market. Could it be said that it was in any way extending the principle of the Act of 1863, as a measure having for its object general sanitation and improvement, to empower the Justices to apply a certain portion of the surplus rates which were available, after providing for water-supply, drainage, and matters of that kind, in the construction of sufficient and convenient markets? If the Bill stood with the omission of any clauses empowering the justices to construct new markets, he apprehended it would be exceedingly imperfect, because, from the facts laid before the Council, he believed it was quite certain that, making all allowance for such local improvements as might be introduced by the establishment of a system of registration and supervision with regard to existing markets, still the limited extent and defective construction of such existing markets would leave things in a very unsatisfactory and insufficient state. Then, could it be said that because the benefit from the construction of a particular market would be greater and more immediate to the European community than to the inhabitants generally, there was any unfairness, or want of equity, in the Justices in their discretion—a discretion which, under the law, was subject to the sanction of the local Government—determining on the erection of such market, any more than they would be acting unfairly in erecting another market in another part of the town, the benefit from which would accrue exclusively to the native population of that neighbourhood? It was not the object of the Justices, as he understood—it certainly was not, as far as he could gather from the terms of the Bill the object of the hon'ble mover—in any way to give an exclusive benefit to the European community as distinguished from the rest of the inhabitants of the town. That in carrying out a measure like the present, one market should afford special advantages to one class, and another to another, necessarily resulted from the fact that there were different classes, and different localities having different requirements. But the existence and recognition of such differences would not disentitle such a measure as the present to the character of being one for the general improvement of the whole town, and as such, a part of the grand object for which the Corporation of the Justices was established. Therefore he cordially supported the hon'ble mover of the Bill with regard to that portion of it which related to the construction of markets.

There was one more matter for consideration, which was rather a question for discussion in select committee. As he understood the proposed measure with regard to the erection of new markets, the security to be given to persons lending money on debentures was limited, first, to the rates and tolls derived from the markets, and secondly, to the surplus general municipal rates. But he would suggest whether it would not be worthy of consideration that the security should also be extended to the land on which the markets were erected, and to the market buildings. That would probably have the effect of enabling the Justices to obtain money on easier terms than they would otherwise be able to do, and would be a sort of security interposed between the payment of interest out of the market rates, before coming upon the surplus of the general municipal rates.



The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Wordie, Baboo Dignumber Mitter, and the mover, with instructions to report in a month.

#### HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

THE Hon'ble Ashley Eden moved that the Bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly, between Howrah and Calcutta, be read in Council. He said that at the last meeting of the Council he had explained the circumstances which rendered it necessary to introduce this Bill, and since that meeting the draft Bill has been printed, which provides that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to cause the bridge to be constructed in such manner as he may consider necessary, that he may charge tolls for the use of the bridge, make bye-laws for its management, and provide by means of a special fund for the repayment of all advances received from the imperial Government for the purpose of constructing the bridge. The Bill proposed two alternative courses, should the Government desire to make over the management of the affairs of the bridge—either that it should appoint a special commission for the purpose, or transfer the management to the commissioners for the improvement of the port; but he intended to propose in select committee the enactment of a more general provision than the alternatives provided for in sections 10 and 29 of the Bill as it now stood. He thought a section might be framed so as to provide that if it should appear advisable to place the management of the bridge in the hands of a trust, it might be placed under the management of a separate trust or of the port trust, and that the rules which applied to the one should apply to the other: the Bill would thus be made more simple and compact.

He explained at the last meeting that it was proposed that the East Indian Railway Company should have the collection of a certain portion of the tolls, that is, the tolls on all traffic between their stations at Calcutta and Howrah, and that they should levy a small additional charge on all passengers and goods through their own officers at the railway station; and thus the local traffic to the railway would be practically free, the bridge toll being paid on the ticket or in the goods charge. It would only further be necessary to provide means for collecting tolls on the local traffic, that is, on passengers passing to and from Calcutta and Howrah.

Section 31 of the Bill was an important one, and would require the careful consideration of the select committee to whom the Bill would be referred. It provides that no person shall be entitled to any compensation for any loss or injury which he may sustain by reason of any obstruction to the navigation of the river which may be caused by the bridge, or by anything done in constructing it. This was one of the most important provisions of the Bill; and while he thought it was reasonable and fair, he thought it probable that there might be a great deal said in opposition to this section, and it was therefore one to which the special attention of the select committee would require to be drawn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in six weeks, consisting of Mr. Schuch, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wyman, Baboo Jotsendro Mohun Tagore, and the mover, Mr. Eden.

#### DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS.

THE Hon'ble Ashley Eden moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. In doing so, he said that the Bill as it now stood was very different from the Bill which he first obtained leave to bring in. The reasons for the various amendments proposed by the committee were briefly explained in their report. It was found, after full consideration, that there was great difficulty in preparing one general scheme for the whole of the country on such information as the committee had before them. It seemed that many members of the Council, and especially of the select committee, preferred to defer the bringing in of such a measure until we had time to examine the wants of the country, and ascertain the possibility of framing a measure capable of being applied to all districts. At the same time it seemed to be a pity to allow this scheme to stand over while such information was being acquired,—a scheme with regard to which the proprietors of the land to be drained were prepared to incur, and the Government to advance, the cost of carrying it out. It was therefore proposed to make this a purely local measure, and to make provision for carrying out the special scheme of drainage of certain parts of Hooghly and Burdwan which have been prepared by the engineers employed in examining and surveying these districts, and for recovering the cost of such work from the proprietors of the land to be affected by the measure. Accordingly, instead of its being a Bill for the drainage of the districts in Bengal generally, the committee had confined it to the drainage of parts of the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. No doubt the experience gained in the working of this Act would be found very useful in framing hereafter a more general measure.

The Bill provided that the scheme should be laid before certain commissioners, of whom not less than a majority should be proprietors of the lands to be affected by the proposed scheme. The scheme would be published in the villages and lands to be affected, and in case the proprietors of one moiety of the lands to be actually reclaimed from the water should consent, the scheme would be carried out. Provision was also made for the partial carrying out of a scheme in case the proprietors of the whole of the lands to be reclaimed were not willing to join in the cost of carrying out the scheme. If therefore a portion of such proprietors consented, a modified scheme might be carried out.

The rest of the Bill was taken up by details with regard to the recovery of advances, the adjustment of the charge on each proprietor, and the like;—questions which could better be dealt with as the Council proceeded with the consideration of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. ENCK the clauses of the Bill were taken into consideration in the form recommended by the select committee.

In the preamble "Howrah" was omitted from the enumeration of districts to which the Bill would apply.

In Section 1 the short title of the Act was altered from "The Hooghly Drainage Act," to "The Hooghly and Burdwan Drainage Act."

The consideration of the interpretation Section 2 was postponed.

Section 3 was agreed to after an amendment similar to that made in the preamble.

The consideration of Section 4 was postponed.

Sections 5 to 11 were agreed to.

Section 12 was agreed to, with a verbal amendment.

Sections 13 to 19 were agreed to.

Section 20 was agreed to after a slight transposition of words.

Sections 21 to 25 were agreed to.

In Section 26 a verbal amendment was made.

The consideration of Section 27 was postponed.

Sections 28 to 32 were agreed to.

The consideration of Section 33 was postponed.

Sections 34 to 43 were agreed to.

In the schedule amendments were made similar to those in the preamble and in Section 1.

The Advocate-General said, he thought that the interpretation of the term "Proprietors of lands" required amendment, and he was glad therefore that the consideration of the interpretation section had been postponed. He would also ask that the consideration of section 32 should be reserved, because he thought the "proprietor"—whatever the definition of this term was to be—ought to be able to recover 10 per cent. from all his subordinate tenures, and not from the owner of a temporary lease only. The owners of temporary leases might have other sub-tenures under them, and he thought it could not be intended that they only should recoup the proprietor, but that the sub-tenures under them should also bear their fair proportion of the cost. He thought therefore that section 32 should be taken into consideration in connection with the interpretation of "proprietor."

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 25th instant.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th February 1871, on 1,270½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Traffic Receipts.									
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.												
		Rs.	As.	P.		£	s.	d.										
Total traffic for the week ...	104,076	1,46,132	1	4	18,578 15 0	693,823	0	4,12,545	0	4	87,916	9	10	51,725	5	4		
Or per mile of railway ...	115 12 4	115	12	4	19 12 3	.....	.....	322	5	16	50	11	1	40	3	4		
For previous 4 weeks of half year...	3,5,178	5,00,076	14	9	55,002	1	0	2,443,574	20	15,23,077	13	9	139,070	0	4	194,732	10	8
Total for 5 weeks ...	460,254	7,46,152	0	3	87,580	16	4	3,127,401	20	19,35,621	0	8	177,480	10	3	246,127	15	3
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	146,987	2,43,548	10	9	29,324	11	3	761,802	30	4,14,752	7	4	38,014	10	0	40,848	10	9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	215	5	4	10	14	9	.....	.....	346	11	3	33	13	4	33	7	1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	860,140	16,35,658	19	3	192,426	0	4	8,740,063	20	51,25,113	8	11	194,802	4	1	217,224	11	5

\* Rs. 5,667-14-9 added on account of freight of locomotive coal carried on Jubbulpore line.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th February 1871, on 233 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,544	16,414 3 16	1,415 14 8	52,100 30	14,104 0 0	1,320 19 2	2,744 13 7
Or per mile of railway ...	24 4 1	69 4 1	6 2 0	.....	60 1 0	5 10 5	14 0 3
For previous 4 weeks of half year...	21,721	78,739 3 0	7,434 5 3	109,451 10	61,895 0 0	5,673 19 8	12,716 4 11
Total for 5 weeks ...	27,265	92,553 7 3	8,451 10 8	260,582 0	78,400 10 0	7,003 18 10	15,460 18 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,071	16,109 14 4	1,293 8 2	53,051 30	13,050 5 4	1,243 3 2	2,538 11 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	63 4 5	5 16 0	.....	60 14 7	5 11 8	11 7 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	37,721	1,27,018 2 5	11,043 6 9	109,720 20	54,250 3 7	5,340 8 0	16,006 15 1

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th February 1871, on 150½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	27,804	15,501 12 0	1,701 10 8	28,942 37	23,314 12 0	2,013 10 4	5,747 0 4
Or per mile of railway ...	178	118 0 8	11 17 5	192 0	154 9 8	13 1 5	23 15 10
For previous 4 weeks of half year...	115,865	63,378 0 8	6,074 6 2	367,312 10	23,920 0 0	7,601 0 2	18,003 4 4
Total for 5 weeks ...	143,669	84,040 5 0	7,775 16 2	400,254 10	105,234 14 8	9,614 10 6	17,950 4 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,836	10,282 5 04	1,400 14 5	118,244 37	14,407 10 2	1,310 16 0	2,811 8 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	165	148 9 7	13 8 0	1,000 0	127 3 6	11 15 3	24 10 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	144,723	1,01,007 15 10	9,959 1 5	403,235 22	71,509 12 0	6,636 14 7	16,795 15 0

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th February 1871, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,934	1,422 9 0	142 5 2	10,113 25	602 15 0	50 5 10	201 11 0
Or per mile of railway ...	321	50 14 0	4 1 0	376 10	21 13 0	3 3 8	7 5 6
For previous 4 weeks of half year...	109,414	20,817 8 0	1,091 15 0	167,183 23	6,027 12 0	507 10 0	1,532 10 9
Total for 5 weeks ...	119,348	22,239 7 0	1,233 0 2	267,296 3	6,629 12 0	557 5 7	1,733 1 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,335	1,070 12 0	104 3 2	13,265 20	423 14 8	35 17 2	137 0 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	155	38 3 11	3 10 1	474 0	15 4 8	1 7 0	4 17 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	83,363	16,854 4 3	1,471 12 9	102,242 23	6,634 8 0	506 5 3	1,679 12 0

**Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th  
February 1871.**

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer		Humidity at 8 a.m. = 100	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
Calcutta.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29.952	29.970	77.8	71.0	60	S S W	...	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.943	29.961	81.0	71.0	60	S S W	...	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.964	29.981	77.1	72.3	77	S S W	...	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.946	29.968	87.0	74.2	49	S S W	...	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.953	29.972	74.6	72.0	86	S S W	...	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.941	29.962	88.2	73.8	43	S S W	...	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.946	29.974	80.0	67.8	81	S S W	...	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.946	29.951	90.3	70.3	32	S W	...	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.950	29.977	77.0	69.0	64	N	...	...	C	b
Saugor Island.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29.948	29.961	76	76	82	S	7.7	...	C	b
	12th	16	29.975	29.981	81	74	70	S	13.0	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.979	29.985	80	75	78	S S E	0.8	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.940	29.945	81	76	74	S S E	11.0	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.948	29.974	81	76	74	S	8.2	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.975	29.981	82	77	78	S	0.4	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.970	29.976	80	74	74	S S W	0.3	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.947	29.953	81	74	60	S	0.5	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.978	29.984	78	71	69	N N W	8.0	...	C	b, m
Cuttack.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29.944	29.953	83	75	47	S	7.5	...	C	b, m
	12th	16	29.944	29.953	83	75	47	S	7.5	...	C	b, m
	13th	10	29.960	29.966	72	68	80	N W	10.1	...	C, CK	b, m, o
	13th	16	29.924	29.934	70	67	84	N W	13.0	0.30	C, N	b, m, o
	14th	10	29.902	29.908	76	72	81	N W	11.0	...	C	b
	14th	16	29.948	29.954	80	73	70	S S W	8.0	...	C	b
	15th	10	29.986	29.996	79	71	60	N E	3.4	...	...	b, m
	15th	16	29.976	29.987	82	73	63	N	10.0	...	...	b, m
	16th	10	29.917	29.931	73	70	86	E	9.0	...	...	b, m
Madras.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29.971	29.978	81	72	53	W S W	8.0	...	...	b, m
	12th	16	29.951	29.954	72	71	73	E	5.0	...	...	b, m
	13th	10	29.970	29.976	80	73	41	W	10.1	...	...	b, m
	13th	16	29.900	29.917	81	70	68	N	6.1	...	...	b, m
	14th	10	29.946	29.950	87	76	55	N W	11.1	...	...	b, m
	14th	16	29.910	29.937	81	72	62	E	5.3	...	...	b, m
	15th	10	29.925	29.935	84	74	40	W	15.2	...	C, CK	b
	15th	16	29.973	29.984	83	76	71	S	6.0	...	C, CK	b
	16th	10	29.944	29.956	82	76	74	W N W	17.1	...	C, CK	b
Cuttack.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29.973	29.985	71	67	87	N E	5.0	...	K, ES	b
	12th	16	29.933	29.955	80	70	68	W	12.1	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.980	29.986	83	70	49	N W	9.0	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.975	29.987	83	70	52	N by E	12.0	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.947	29.967	83	71	63	N N W	9.0	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.976	29.990	80	71	60	S W by W	4.0	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.900	29.939	81	71	70	E S E	5.0	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.940	29.970	87	75	67	N E	11.0	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.991	29.992	82	74	40	E S E	3.0	...	...	b
Cuttack.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29.953	29.981	82	71	66	N E by E	9.0	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.944	29.966	81	60	43	E by N	7.0	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.901	29.940	82	71	65	E	10.0	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.983	29.994	82	73	60	S E by E	9.0	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.941	29.971	80	74	64	N by S	12.0	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.957	29.987	80	76	61	S	9.0	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.920	29.950	85	74	57	E S E	14.0	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.957	29.981	74	68	72	S S E	...	...	...	Fair.
	17th	10	29.904	29.987	75	60	59	W N W	...	...	...	Fair.
Akyab.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29.907	29.991	76	60	72	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	12th	16	29.974	29.997	82	72	59	S S E	...	...	...	Fair.
	13th	10	29.907	29.991	75	61	73	W N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	13th	16	29.904	29.984	83	67	50	S	...	...	...	Fair.
	14th	10	29.904	29.967	76	65	52	W	...	...	...	Fair.
	14th	16	29.981	29.989	81	68	31	S S	...	...	...	Fair.
	15th	10	29.927	29.971	74	67	67	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	15th	16	29.904	29.949	83	64	50	S S E	...	...	...	Fair.
	16th	10	29.901	29.955	75	73	50	E S E	...	...	...	Fair.

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Calcutta.  
The 18th February 1871.

HENRY P. BLANFORD.  
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.



## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	Station.	Rainfall from 5th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 6th Feb. 1871.	Rain from 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Palas Point	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jagpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Koldraparab	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Jagdalungpore	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Manikpore	Not received	ditto	...	...	
	Malasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Madhrack	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Pooze.	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
PATNA.	Ehwardah	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Hazareebagh	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Darhee	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachamba	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Itanees	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	
	Palanow	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 1st January.
	Purulia	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Gokindpore	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Chyranassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Patna	ditto	ditto	0.05	ditto.	
BRABHUPUR.	Belhat	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Barh	ditto	Not received	0.80	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Dinapore	ditto	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Gya	Not received	Not received	ditto	16th Jan. 1871.	
	Shamphatty	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Nowadeh	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Aringabad	Not received	Not received	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Chunupatna	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Chuprah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Serua	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
RAJSHAHY.	Mozafferpore	Not received	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Durbhanga	ditto	ditto	0.05	ditto.	
	Sectumares	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	Not received 16th to 23rd Jan.
	Tajpore	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Arua	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Bugar	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sasaram	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Udhbhooah	ditto	ditto	...	...	
	Bumara	Nil	ditto	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhawalpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
KURNA.	Madheypoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Banks	Not received	Not received	ditto	8th Jan. 1871.	
	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Jamposi	Not received	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not received 1st to 8th Jan. and 10th January to 5th Feb.
	Bepoosari	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Booghur	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Parsook	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kanware Boudah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Nattore	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Bograh	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BENGAL.	Dumapora	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Maldab	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Berampore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jangipore	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Lalbagh	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	From 16th Jan.
	Purba	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Coomorally	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Berampore	Not received	ditto	...	...	
	Bhawalpore	Nil	Not received	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	Not received 13rd Jan. to 24th Feb. From 22nd Jan.
	Titalya	ditto	Nil	0.01	12th Feb. 1871.	
BENGAL.	Burwan	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Calna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bancomrah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bawegunga	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Souris	Not received	Not received	ditto	30th Jan. 1871.	
	Booghly	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Burwan	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Manupore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BENGAL.	Chandab	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	Not received 1st Jan.
	Gurbetta	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	Not received 9th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Tualook	Nil	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 1st Jan. and 10th to 20th January.
	Kishnaghar	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Banaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Melampore	ditto	Not received	0.50	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Chendagub	Not received	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Koushtak	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BENGAL.	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Alipore { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mherackpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dum Dum	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Daroot	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sukherah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Roseerham	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BENGAL.	Harripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 22, 1871. 111**

Divisions.	Stations.	Rainfall from 3rd Jan. to 5th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 6th to 19th Feb. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	18th Jan. 1871.	Not received 18th to 22nd Jan.
	{ Jail ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Durrainul ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Perazepore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Madanipore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Farzedpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Jamalpara ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Attami ...	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Kishorgunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Sylhet ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Cachar ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 2nd to 6th Jan.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Itanagar (Hill) ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Nonkhally ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Tipparah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Akyn ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Buxa ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowaldpatah ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Dhobree ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Tamra (Garh Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	15th Jan. 1871.	Not recorded.
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	...	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	...	...	
	Rangbee ...	ditto	ditto	...	...	
	Tera ...	ditto	ditto	...	...	
	Falacottah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Jalpaigorie ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Beda ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Tezpor ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Newgong ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mungdelye ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Burpetah ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	20th Jan. 1871.	
ARUN.	Tankhatty ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 1st Jan.
	Seelenthor ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Chinghat ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Nuzerah ...	0.00	ditto	0.17	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Dohronghar ...	0.29	ditto	1.05	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Nil	ditto	0.23	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	0.01	ditto	0.01	ditto.	
	Jowai ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Bamagooding ...	0.50	ditto	0.50	5th Feb. 1871.	

**HENEY F. BLANFORD,**  
*Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*  
 CALCUTTA,  
 The 18th February 1871.

**Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta.**

DURING THE HALF MONTH 16th TO 31st DECEMBER 1870.

*N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height above sea level.*

[illegible]

CALCUTTA—DECEMBER 1970.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years	Mean temperature of 16 years	Mean humidity of 16 years	Mean rainfall of 16 years
30.050	59.058	65.2	72
30.058	59.058	65.2	72
30.066	59.058	65.2	72
30.074	59.058	65.2	72
30.082	59.058	65.2	72
30.090	59.058	65.2	72
30.098	59.058	65.2	72
30.106	59.058	65.2	72
30.114	59.058	65.2	72
30.122	59.058	65.2	72
30.130	59.058	65.2	72
30.138	59.058	65.2	72
30.146	59.058	65.2	72
30.154	59.058	65.2	72
30.162	59.058	65.2	72
30.170	59.058	65.2	72
30.178	59.058	65.2	72
30.186	59.058	65.2	72
30.194	59.058	65.2	72
30.202	59.058	65.2	72
30.210	59.058	65.2	72
30.218	59.058	65.2	72
30.226	59.058	65.2	72
30.234	59.058	65.2	72
30.242	59.058	65.2	72
30.250	59.058	65.2	72
30.258	59.058	65.2	72
30.266	59.058	65.2	72
30.274	59.058	65.2	72
30.282	59.058	65.2	72
30.290	59.058	65.2	72
30.298	59.058	65.2	72
30.306	59.058	65.2	72
30.314	59.058	65.2	72
30.322	59.058	65.2	72
30.330	59.058	65.2	72
30.338	59.058	65.2	72
30.346	59.058	65.2	72
30.354	59.058	65.2	72
30.362	59.058	65.2	72
30.370	59.058	65.2	72
30.378	59.058	65.2	72
30.386	59.058	65.2	72
30.394	59.058	65.2	72
30.402	59.058	65.2	72
30.410	59.058	65.2	72
30.418	59.058	65.2	72
30.426	59.058	65.2	72
30.434	59.058	65.2	72
30.442	59.058	65.2	72
30.450	59.058	65.2	72
30.458	59.058	65.2	72
30.466	59.058	65.2	72
30.474	59.058	65.2	72
30.482	59.058	65.2	72
30.490	59.058	65.2	72
30.498	59.058	65.2	72
30.506	59.058	65.2	72
30.514	59.058	65.2	72
30.522	59.058	65.2	72
30.530	59.058	65.2	72
30.538	59.058	65.2	72
30.546	59.058	65.2	72
30.554	59.058	65.2	72
30.562	59.058	65.2	72
30.570	59.058	65.2	72
30.578	59.058	65.2	72
30.586	59.058	65.2	72
30.594	59.058	65.2	72
30.602	59.058	65.2	72
30.610	59.058	65.2	72
30.618	59.058	65.2	72
30.626	59.058	65.2	72
30.634	59.058	65.2	72
30.642	59.058	65.2	72
30.650	59.058	65.2	72
30.658	59.058	65.2	72
30.666	59.058	65.2	72
30.674	59.058	65.2	72
30.682	59.058	65.2	72
30.690	59.058	65.2	72
30.698	59.058	65.2	72

Calcitta,

The 16th February 1971.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
*Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the Preceding Table Reduced to Sea Level, with Mean Wind Direction.

STATIONS.	Mean barometrical pressures reduced to sea level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea level.	Wind.	
			Proportional prevalence Max=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	29.893	...	61	N 74° E
Madras	29.883	...	86	N 16° W
Vizagapatam	29.868	73.6	73	N 64° E
Akyoo	29.879	71.8	65	N 49° W
Punta Point	29.862	69.2	43	N 16° E
Cuttack	29.845	65.8	61	N 45° W
Bangor Island	29.837	67.6	65	N 3° E
Chittagong	29.803	67.1	45	N 30° W
Calcutta	29.802	69.7	72	N 50° W
Jessore	29.816	63.4	66	N 11° W
Dacca	29.807	65.8	45	N 22° W
Cauhar	29.887	63.0	57	S 24° E
Hazareenahugh	29.825	60.8	86	N 58° W
Bernampur	29.807	68.0	80	N 40° W
Patna	29.844	61.4	52	N 53° W
Monghyr	29.863	64.4	60	S 68° W
Daryeling	29.808	61.9	37	S 87° W
Gowalparah	29.880	63.3	78	S 79° E
Shillong	29.843	58.42	20	N 61° W
Bansera	29.849	61.5	33	N 61° W
Roorkes	29.852	61.8	14	N 71° W

NOTE.

*Barometrical Pressure.*—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippé's tables as given in Gayot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

*Temperature.*—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17, on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

*Wind Direction.*—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half-month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half-month which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,  
The 18th February 1871.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th February 1871.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.		Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.						Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°				Miles.	Inches	
Feb.	8th.	29.895	84.0	65.5	125.0	73.0	65.5	50.8	0.61	S & S S E	...	80.8	...	Clear.
	9th.	29.9	83.5	65.4	124.0	74.1	60.4	61.0	.65	S S W & W S W	...	80.0	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 p.m.
	10th.	29.9	85.0	66.5	124.0	74.0	62.5	61.4	.73	S W & S S W	...	82.2	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 4 to 7 a.m.
	11th.	29.12	84.0	68.0	130.5	75.5	68.0	61.2	.80	S S W & S W	...	109.1	...	Clear.
	12th.	29.3	80.0	65.2	137.0	75.4	60.5	65.4	.73	S S W	...	142.1	...	Clear. Foggy from 2 to 4 a.m.
	13th.	29.2	88.0	68.5	139.5	70.4	69.4	64.5	.68	S S W, S W & S by W	...	187.3	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 4 and 6 a.m.
	14th.	28.7	88.5	69.0	131.5	77.1	70.5	65.9	.70	S by W & S S W	...	107.1	...	Clear. Foggy from 8 to 8 a.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

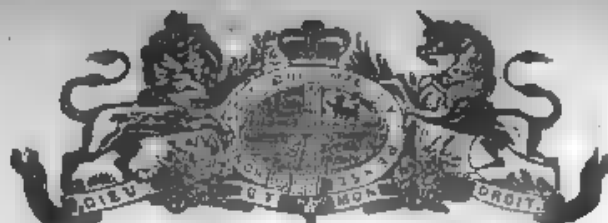
The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24.1
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	89.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.60
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	by lower rain gauge	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto, average of 17 previous years	...	0.49
Ditto ditto, between the 1st January and the 14th February	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	1.12

GOPEENATH SEN,  
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th February 1871.





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

### Archæological Survey of India.

From A. O. HUMA, Esq., C.B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—  
(No. 912, dated Fort William, the 15th February 1871.)

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a resolution recorded in this department, under date the 2nd instant, in connection with the appointment of a director-general of the archæological survey of India, and to invite the co-operation of His Honor in the work that has been entrusted to Major-General Cunningham.

2. I am at the same time to express a hope that that officer may be furnished from time to time with copies of any papers or reports that may now be on record, or may hereafter be received, bearing upon archæological questions, as they would materially assist in providing a substantial basis for future operations. I am to add that the Governor General in Council would be glad if the enclosed resolution could be re-published in the local official gazette, and if local officers and private individuals interested in, or possessing any information in regard to, Indian archæology could be invited to place themselves in direct communication with Major-General Cunningham.

Nos. 649-50.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—  
under date Fort William, the 2nd February 1871.*

READ again the following correspondence on the subject of the proposed appointment of a central agent for, or director of, the archæological survey of India:—

Despatch from Secretary of State No. 4 of 1870,	dated 11th January.
to	" 84 " " 29th July.
Telegraph from	" dated 16th October 1870.
to	" dated 1st November 1870.
Despatch from	" No. 111 of 1870, dated 24th November.

### RESOLUTION.

IN accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State, measures were initiated in 1867-68 for the conservation of old architectural structures, and for the exploration and systematic record of the numerous valuable and interesting memorials of the ancient civilization of India that occur in so many parts of the country. As an experimental arrangement, four separate parties were organized for Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Upper Provinces, for taking casts and photographs of all important ancient buildings, the department of science and art in London having undertaken to defray a portion of the expenses that might be incurred in securing authentic descriptions, as well as casts and photographs of "the finest monuments of Indian art."

2. In his despatch dated the 11th January 1870, reviewing the proceedings taken in this matter by the Government of India since the commencement of the operations, and offering certain suggestions in regard to the further prosecution of the work, the Secretary of State strongly urged the necessity of directing the researches in a somewhat more systematic and

deliberate manner than had been attempted at the outset, and of concentrating the supervision of the entire system in one department, instead of leaving it, without control, to the management of different chiefs under different local Governments. The Governor General in Council entirely concurred in the views expressed by the Secretary of State as to the steps that should be taken for the conduct of future researches. But after mature consideration, His Excellency in Council came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to attain the desired object without a central establishment to collect the results of former investigations, and to direct and systematize the various efforts and inquiries made by local bodies and private persons, as well as by Government itself.

3. In communicating the above opinion to the Duke of Argyll, it was stated that there was no one so well qualified for superintending the operations as Major-General Cunningham, then in England; and that if that gentleman would accept the post of central agent director for a few years, it would give an impulse to the study of archaeology, and make the future working of the scheme comparatively easy.

4. Major-General Cunningham has accepted the offer made by the Secretary of State, and has now assumed charge of the appointment of director-general of the archaeological survey of India. The Governor General in Council, therefore, considers this a fitting time for deciding on some fixed and definite system of archaeological research, which, being commenced on now, may be steadily prosecuted, year by year, in such method as is likely to be productive of the most useful results.

5. Although much has already been done by previous inquirers, still more yet remains to be accomplished; for the efforts of private individuals, which are entirely dependent on opportunity and inclination, are necessarily unconnected and desultory. What is now required is a complete search over the whole country, and a systematic record and description of all architectural and other remains that are remarkable either for their antiquity, or their beauty, or their historical interest.

6. To carry out these views, General Cunningham's attention should be directed to two principal objects,—*first*, to the preparation of a brief summary of the labours of former inquirers, and of the results which have already been obtained. Much valuable information exists in the researches and journals of the different Asiatic societies; but it is so scattered over several hundred volumes, many of which are rare and expensive, that it is now practically accessible only in large public libraries. A brief record of what has already been done would save present inquirers the loss of much precious time in the measurements and description of many of the finest monuments in India. *Secondly*, to the preparation of a general scheme of systematic inquiry for the guidance of a staff of assistants in present and future researches. The scheme should indicate what has already been accomplished and what still remains to be done. It should give clear and detailed instructions as to the nature and amount of information, as well as to the style of illustration required for all known remains. It should also lay down the order in which these researches should be followed up, by forming into different compact groups all the places to be visited, so that as little time as possible should be lost in travelling.

7. A report of each year's proceedings should be drawn up by General Cunningham, and submitted before the commencement of the next year's operations. This report need not be accompanied by any detailed drawings or illustrations, but it should indicate clearly the nature and amount of work done during the year, and should state generally the value and importance of the information acquired. The collation and arrangement of the materials contained in these annual reports, with the results obtained by former or independent inquirers, will form another branch of General Cunningham's duties. This work cannot be begun for some time, but the object should be kept steadily in view. It is therefore desirable that the efforts of some of the assistants should at once be directed to the completion of our knowledge of the older remains of India, so that the archaeological survey may be able to publish a volume of Buddhist and other antiquities at an early date.

8. General Cunningham should now be desired to submit, with the least possible delay, a statement of the establishment which he proposes to entertain, together with a careful estimate of its probable cost, and of all other expenses likely to be incurred, *e.g.*, for photographs, casts, excavations, &c., in connection with the survey. This statement should include General Cunningham's own salary, and expenses of every kind to be incurred on account of the department, and should be divided into two parts—the former referring to the current official year, 1870-71, and the latter to 1871-72. As regards the establishment to be entertained, although the services of one or more European assistants may prove indispensable, His Excellency desires that, so far as possible, intelligent natives may be employed in, and trained to, the work of photographing, measuring, and surveying buildings, directing excavations, and the like; while, as regards decyphering inscriptions, it seems probable that natives may be found better qualified to do this work than any European whose services could be at present secured for such employment in the department.

ORDERED that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Major-General Cunningham for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Financial department for information.

### Morrellgunge Port.

From CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Officiating Master Attendant, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 792B, dated Fort William, the 14th February 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that I have just returned from a visit of inspection to Morrellgunge in the steamer *Agitator*, towing the *Dolphin*.

2. The Bhola flat buoy which had been lost was relaid in position, and, as was requested by Captain Millard, an additional buoy was laid on the extreme eastern edge of the *Aryo* flat in 16 feet reduced, to mark the limit of the channel in the vicinity of the heavy breakers shown on the chart.

3. The *Dolphin* was left to overhaul the rest of the buoys, all of which were in position; and as Captain Millard reported through the pilot that a new channel had been discovered with deeper water in it, I directed the commander of the *Dolphin* to make a careful examination of it on his way down and report upon it.

4. I may add that I was very much impressed with the facilities of navigation in the Horingutta, and with its natural advantages as a port for the shipment and export of produce from the districts in the centre and on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal.

### Rules for the management and discipline of Vagrants admitted into Workhouses.

I. THE governor of the workhouse shall receive into his custody any vagrant delivered over to him with an order for detention, under section 5, Act XXI. of 1869, signed by a magistrate of police or a justice of the peace exercising the full powers of a magistrate.

II. The following are the sections of the Act for the regulation of Government workhouses:—

11. The local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may provide workhouses, with their necessary furniture and establishment, at such places as it may think proper, for the temporary reception of vagrants, or may, by writing under the hand of a secretary to such Government, certify any building, or part of a building not provided as a workhouse under the former part of this section, to be fit for a workhouse for the purposes of this Act. Every such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and thereupon such building or part of a building shall, until the local Government otherwise orders, be deemed a Government workhouse under this Act.

The local Government shall allow the same scale of diet for the support of vagrants received in such workhouses as is for the time being allowed for Europeans confined in the local prisons or penitentiaries.

12. Every such workhouse shall be under the immediate charge of a governor, who shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the local Government.

Every such governor shall, if the local Government think fit, be subject to the orders of a committee of management appointed from time to time by such Government, or, in the absence of a committee, to the orders of such officer as the local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

13. Every such governor may order that any vagrant admitted to the workhouse under his charge shall be searched, and that the vagrant's bundles, packages, and other effects shall be inspected, and may direct that any money then found with or on the vagrant shall be applied (subject to the orders of the local Government) towards the expense of carrying this Act into execution, and may order that all or any of the said effects shall be sold, and that the produce of the sale be applied as aforesaid, but subject to the like orders.

14. Vagrants admitted to workhouses under this Act shall be subject to such rules of management and discipline as may from time to time be prescribed by the local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

Any vagrant who knowingly disobeys or neglects any such rule shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

15. The governor and the committee of management (if any) of every such workhouse shall use his and their best endeavours to obtain, outside the workhouse, suitable employment for the vagrants admitted thereto.

When such employment is obtained, any such vagrant refusing or neglecting to avail himself thereof, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

III. Vagrants sent to the presidency workhouse shall be confined in a separate compartment, and shall not be allowed to associate with prisoners.

IV. All vagrants shall, on admission, be searched by an officer of the workhouse, and all money or other effects shall be taken from them. The governor of the workhouse shall take charge of such money and effects, and shall submit a statement, for the information of Government, of the value of the property brought in by any vagrant, with a view to the amount being applied towards meeting the cost of his maintenance in the workhouse.

V. The diet of vagrants shall be according to the scales allowed to laboring European prisoners.

VI. Vagrants shall, on admission, and before being placed to labour, be examined by the medical officer, who may direct their clothing to be removed and burnt, if necessary, and may order their hair to be cut for the sake of cleanliness. The personal cleanliness of vagrants shall be enforced during their stay in the workhouse, for which purpose a proper supply of soap, towels, combs, &c., shall be afforded. If the clothing of vagrants is insufficient, or has to be destroyed on their admission, such vagrants shall be supplied with a plain suit of coarse materials. They shall also have bedding provided in sufficient quantity for health.

VII. Employment of some sort, and, if possible, profitable employment, shall be provided for all inmates of the workhouse. If any vagrant earn more by his labour than the cost of his maintenance, the surplus shall be given to him on his discharge from the workhouse. When possible, vagrants shall be employed in work to which they are accustomed, or in which they are skilled. Those for whom no other sort of work can be found, shall be employed in oakum picking, or in breaking stones, and the task shall be fixed by the governor of the workhouse. Any vagrant who does not perform his full task on the plea of physical inability, will be kept at sedentary labour in a cell on the cell diet.

VIII. Vagrants shall have every opportunity allowed them of having interviews, at reasonable hours, in the workhouse, with employers of labour seeking to engage them.

IX. The relatives of vagrants desirous of seeing them shall be admitted, on a written order of any one of the committee of management, between 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. Such interviews to be in the presence of an officer of the workhouse, and not to exceed half an hour at one time. Vagrants may write letters to their relatives, or of persons likely to employ them.

X. Vagrants shall be made to attend divine service regularly, and shall be visited by the chaplains of their respective persuasions.

XI. Vagrants in the workhouse shall behave in a respectful manner to all officials; shall not make use of bad language; shall avoid quarrelling with their fellow inmates; shall not be idle or negligent at work; shall not damage workhouse property; shall abstain from disorderly conduct, and from singing or making any other noise; and they shall obey all other rules made for their guidance in the workhouse. Disobedience of these rules shall be punished as the Act directs.

XII. Vagrants who are guilty of violence, or who are abusive and refractory, may be put into handcuffs by order of the governor of the workhouse, and may be placed in solitary confinement until they can be brought before a magistrate, which shall not be later than twenty-four hours after the act of violence, &c., for which the vagrant has been confined.

XIII. A copy of these rules shall be kept in the wards in which vagrants are confined.

### Regulation of expenses of marriages among Hindoos.

From B. P. JANKINS, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 21C, dated Camp Segowlee, the 3rd February 1871.)

I have the honor to enclose in original a letter, No. 1562 of the 9th January, and enclosures, from the collector of Shahabad, and solicit the favour of their perusal by Government.

2. These papers relate to a meeting held at the instance of Moonshee Peary Lall at Arrah, on the 23rd December last, and presided over by Mr. Judge Elliot of that station.

3. I am given to understand that the conduct of the entire meeting was most earnest, and that there is every hope now, that, with the example of Baboo Ritbhunjun Sing before them, the present marrying season may be signalized by a very great, if not a total, reform in the matter of marriage expenses generally.

4. Much credit is due to Moonshee Peary Lall for his strenuous exertions. I have verbally arranged with him that under his auspices similar meetings are to be held in the other districts of this division during the coming spring, and I shall of course make it a point to be present at as many of them as my own legitimate duties will allow of.

5. I beg to express a hope that the Government may recognize the laudable conduct of Moonshee Peary Lall, and that a complimentary letter may be sent to him through this office, which will not only show him that his exertions are really appreciated, but which will act as an incentive to him to continue in the good work in these provinces, where there can be no

doubt his advent is already regarded most favorably by the more intelligent and enlightened body of Hindoos.

6. I shall feel obliged by the enclosures of this letter being returned after perusal.

*Translation of the speech delivered by MOONSHEE PRARY LALL at the meeting held at Arrah in the collectorate compound on the 23rd December 1870.*

• PRESENT :

A. J. ELLIOT, Esq., C.S. ...	... President.
W. H. D'OYLY, Esq., C.S. ...	... Vice-President.
L. B. ROBERTS, Esq. ...	...
S. D'COSTA, Esq. ...	...
J. J. DURANT, Esq. ...	...
MAHARAJAH MOHESUR BUX SING	} Members.
BAHADUR	
KODER RADHA PERBAUD SING	
BAROO RITHHUNJUN SING	
J. MACNAMARA, Esq.,	

Member and Honorary Secretary.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

I AM very happy to find that this meeting has taken place to-day, with the concurrence of the commissioner of the Patna division, to root out an evil which has of late sprung up among the different classes of the people of this country, and which all persons of every denomination and caste are in duty bound to eradicate. It behoves me therefore to offer a few remarks as to the manner in which the evil in question, for which the rulers and those placed under them are alike accountable before the Supreme Being, may be remedied.

The custom which at present obtains of demanding extravagant sums of money at the ceremony known in the North-Western Provinces by the term "*bud-budani*," and in Bengal by "*teluk jaketz*," has been lately enforced by ignorant and grasping upstarts to such a degree as to eclipse gradually the old custom which was far from being oppressive. This evil custom indeed is not only ruinous, but is also tantamount to extortion. I wish it to be known to you that during the eight years which I have spent in visiting several places, the evils which I have witnessed and heard of cannot possibly be enumerated in the short space of time which I have before me. I cannot, however, refrain from detailing for your information a few facts which I have been able to glean from various sources.

In some instances, the Hindoo unmarried women on getting old, and knowing that there is no hope of their living long in the world, are made to go round a *pipal* tree in token of marriage,\* whilst in others, women who are obliged to remain unmarried owing to the inability of their connexions to defray the marriage expenses, have been known to violate their chastity, and their relatives, to save themselves the disgrace, have been obliged to have recourse to abortion. Should however the crime be discovered, the relatives not unfrequently, considering themselves disgraced thereby, commit suicide,—some by taking poison, while others drown themselves, thus committing a greater sin to avoid the disgrace of the first one. At some places persons have killed their female babes at the time of their birth, quoting the old saying "*Na rahaga bans na bajegi bauslit*" and at other places girls of five or seven years were either given in marriage, or literally sold to old and worn-out men. Some people exchanged their daughters for money, while others, among whom infanticide was practised, married their sons to the daughters of men much inferior to them in point of caste, as if the degradation was of no moment to them. Many people, in aspiring after false pretensions, having squandered their money, and being forced to part with their ancestral property and jewels and other effects, have had recourse to theft, dishonesty, and other unlawful means to provide for themselves the means of livelihood during the rest of their days, thus losing their respectability and the esteem in which they had been held. In fact, this extravagance has been the cause of ruining many a high and a noble family in India, and has reduced many rich merchants and bankers to poverty and want. It is needless to enter into the calamities which extravagance brings upon mankind; it is so patent as to hardly call for comment.

This pernicious practice is contrary to the ancient customs and manners of our ancestors, nor is it consistent with the religious precepts laid down in the *Shasters* and *Vedas*. In this the pundits of Benares, Tirhoot, and Nuddea also concur with me. In days of yore the custom was that that after training and educating children in the several branches of arts and science, the parents used to have their daughters married into families of equal rank and at a proper age, when the *barad* or the bridegroom was accompanied by a wedding party consisting of fifty or sixty persons; now, however, the word has been corrupted into *barat*, which means an army, and thus marriage, instead of being a blessing, has become an evil to the community.

Thinking that it would tend to the welfare of the public, and hoping to receive the help

\* It is considered a shame among the Hindoos for a woman to die old without having been married, and a custom prevails of making old maids walk seven times round a *pipal* tree to save her from the disgrace. This is called "*knecaput ujhana*."

† "If there is no bamboo left no bamboo pipe will be played."



of the Almighty in my endeavours, I have, after resigning my office, leaving aside all my worldly affairs, and subjecting myself to the difficulties and inconveniences attending long journeys, with the concurrence not only of the heads of several castes, but also with that of the rajahs, maharajahs, and local authorities of the places lying between Calcutta and Delhi, and under the patronage of His Honor Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, put a stop, by obtaining the votes of punchayets of all classes of people, to the baneful practices and ruinous expenses of *takht rawan*\* holi masquerades; of wasting money on bhoorbakeyr, gonda, &c.; of fireworks and illuminations; of entering into contracts and pledging children in lieu of money, which customs were prevalent amongst the Brahmins, Khutris, Agurwalas, Jats, and others. These people have re-introduced the good old custom and usages according to which marriages have been and are being now celebrated. Thanks be to God, through whose grace such a custom has and is being abolished and the old one ruined.

The Maharajah of Doonraon, as in duty bound by the Shasters, has shown much zeal and energy in checking the evil practices among the Kaists and other tribes of this district, as well as in Cawnpore and Agra, and has, in concert with me, held a meeting at this place on the 22nd instant, in which small and limited expenses have been proposed for the marriages of Brahmins and Chutris, for which I refer you, my brethren, to the written proceedings of that meeting.

Hitherto I was under the impression that the maharajah only took an interest in this laudable undertaking, but I was glad to find his son seconding him in his exertions; so much so, that the latter has promised to set apart Rs. 1,000 to defray the marriage expenses of the poor of his caste.

I may here add that Baboo Ritbhunjun Sing, a highly respectable native gentleman of Jagdispore, has expressed his determination to celebrate a marriage, which is to take place in his family this year, in conformity with the above resolution, and thus to set an example to others.

I am glad to state here that the Kaist community of this place had held a meeting on the 18th instant, in which they have subscribed upwards of Rs. 1,000 for the erection of a temple, which has been dedicated to Siri Chitta Gooptsami, and for the opening of a Sanskrit patsala (school) in the station.

Now I cherish a strong hope that, with the assistance and exertions of the Kaists of this place, the remaining classes will do their utmost to enforce an observance of these rules of public benefit among themselves, excluding from their society all those persons who act contrary thereto, and refusing to be partakers in any of their undertakings.

I cannot but acknowledge with thanks the assistance rendered to me by Moonshee Hurrihar Churn, Moonshee Haribans Lall, Moonshee Jay Procasb, Moonshee Hurbans Sahai, Bukhshee Ram Yad Sing, and Moonshee Mothoora Pershad.

It is needless for me to mention here the zeal and ardour displayed by the Maharajahs of Benares, and those of Rewa, Vizianagram, and Bettiah, &c., in this matter, which every one of you, my friends, must be aware of.

In conclusion, I would beg the favour of the local authorities taking the trouble of attending for a few minutes at the meetings which may be held in connection with this laudable design, and of paying their special attention and extending their patronage to this important matter.

*Translation of the speech delivered by KOOKER RADHA PERSAUD SING.*

GENTLEMEN,

TO-DAY is a day of happy dinen and a day for rejoicing.

The marriage ceremonies which have hitherto prevailed in this country have commonly been designated *shadi* (a Persian word radically signifying happiness and joy), yet their practical effect has in reality been to cause utter ruin and destruction.

Every individual used to run into so much extravagant and reckless expenditure, far beyond his means, as to be forced to be deeply involved with heavy debts, mortgaging, and encumbering his property, which would eventually be brought to the hammer, and thus, losing all means of support, he would ultimately be overtaken by starvation.

Now this is really the time for great rejoicing, as we find in Moonshee Peary Lall a philanthropist who, having sacrificed all his personal interests, and denying himself the enjoyment of all domestic pleasures, actuated with the disinterested motives of advancing the cause of public good, has been trying with his whole heart and soul to effect an enormous reduction in marriage expenses. With this view he has been holding meetings and committees in various places, and explaining to the people the advisability and reasonableness of the proposed reduction. The result is that by his strenuous exertions he has succeeded in effecting a large retrenchment in the marriage expenses, which are to be regulated by a set of rules framed by him.

Now in the true sense of the word a *shadi* can take place.

The moonshee came to Arrah, and with my assistance held a meeting yesterday, composed of the Brahmins and Chutris at my house at Arrah, and guided by his convincing arguments, the people present agreed to conform to his prescribed rules in celebrating marriages.

\* The platform on which dancing women are carried about in the public streets on the shoulders of our men.

I also have affixed my signature to those rules indicating thereby my approval of them and will heartily support the movements.

I feel much obliged and highly grateful to Moonshée Peary Lall for his exertions, and I expect from you all a strict observance of those rules.

*Speech delivered by A. J. ELLIOT, Esq., Judge of Shahabad.*

We are met together to-day to take into consideration a matter of vital importance to the Hindoo communities of India.

It has been the invariable custom that in all marriages among Hindoos that enormous sums—enormous in proportion to the means of those interested—should be spent on the various ceremonies imposed by their supposed caste rules and their religion.

The result of this expenditure has been that a Hindoo, who had originally an independent fortune, and his head well above water, becomes impoverished to that degree that what with mortgages and usury, he is as liable as not to become bankrupt, and thousands and thousands of Hindoos have been thus ruined and beggared.

It has been clearly established by those who are fitted by education and knowledge to prove it, that these enormous marriage ceremony expenses are not enjoined by the Shasters, but that the legitimate expenses have gradually grown and swollen until they have become unendurable.

There is very little doubt that among other evils that have arisen in consequence of the fear of the expenses incidental to Hindoo marriages, female infanticide has very much increased, if it has not been thereby caused.

By the exertions of Baboo Peary Lall the subject has been ventilated in numerous districts of the North-Western Provinces; and I may say that it is chiefly through his exertions the cause he advocates has been embraced by native Hindoo gentlemen of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, throughout the country; and as a proof of the truth of the principles he enunciates, I can hardly give you a better example than by saying that the Maharajah of Doonraon has gone hand in hand with him in our own district, and is present here this day in support of them.

This is truly and entirely a Hindoo movement, entered into and carried on entirely by Hindoo energy, but the movement has been recognised as a most excellent one, and the subject has the universal approval of the European community, official and non-official. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Bengal Presidency and the North-Western Provinces being patrons of the society, and many other European gentlemen of note and position having entered heart and hand into the object.

It is proposed that in each district societies and sub-societies should be formed to carry out the object, which will be presently more fully explained to you by Baboo Peary Lall, resulting in the measure that the largest sum to be expended in Hindoo marriage ceremonies is to be limited to Rs. 2,000.

Thus, where from two to five lakhs of rupees were formerly expended, without object I may say, and certainly without reason, Rs. 2,000 will now only be spent.

Similarly, a Hindoo who was accustomed to spend say Rs. 2,000, will now only spend something like Rs. 100, the lowest sum being Rs. 25, and so on through all the grades.

At the request of various native gentlemen of position in this district, I willingly accepted the position of president, and shall do my best to advance the object of the society.

I cannot conclude without expressing my hope that the movement will meet with as much success in this district as it has already attained in others.

I have been requested by the commissioner to express his regret that, in consequence of urgent business which demands his presence at Calcutta, and which could not be postponed, he is unable to be present at this meeting, but that when Moonshée Peary Lall proceeds to Patna to inaugurate this society in that district, he will without fail be present, and heartily co-operate in this excellent institution.

From W. H. D'OLY, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, to the Commissioner of Patna,—(No. 1562, dated Arrah, the 9th January 1871.)

I have the honor to submit the following report of an event which occurred on the 28rd ultimo,—an event of no little political importance, and one which will form an epoch in the history of this district. It is politically important inasmuch as it affects closely the welfare of a large section of Her Majesty's subjects, and will, I trust, most effectively check the infanticide, which most unfortunately, yet no less certainly, prevails chiefly among the Rajpoots.

2. A meeting was convened which was presided over by the judge, and attended by several of the European residents, and a large concourse of the principal native inhabitants of the town, and some native gentlemen of distinction from the interior of the district, among whom were the Maharajah of Doonraon and his son. It has been computed that there were about 1,500 persons present.

3. The meeting was convened at the request of Moonshee Peary Lall, a native of this district, who, with untiring energy and unflagging zeal, and the most laudable self-almegation, has devoted himself to a work urged solely by philanthropic motives; a work of reformation which has already commenced to bear fruit, and cannot but prove eventually to be of incalculable benefit to the people to whom he belongs, and to the Government of that people's sovereign.

4. You are aware that Moonshee Peary Lall having thrown up his appointment in the Government service has travelled over the greater part of the North-West Provinces, addressing meetings at all the chief towns with the object of getting up a brotherhood. A society for the prevention of that reckless expenditure—that vain show of pomp at marriage ceremonies which has brought so many families to ruin, which has caused them to sell their lands and their houses, to lose their position, and the fear of which has led them, unfortunately too often, to make victims of their little innocent female babes.

5. Translations of the speeches made by Mr. Elliot, the judge, by Moonshee Peary Lall, and by Koor Radha Persaud Sing, son of the Maharajah of Doomraon, as also of the rules drawn out by the Moonshee, are herewith forwarded. Moonshee Peary Lall's quiet, unaffected manner, his simple eloquence, rendered all the more impressive by its freedom from those unnecessary pleonasm which are supposed to constitute the beauty of Persian writings and speeches, went straight to the hearts of his hearers, and procured for him that sympathy and, though silent still none the less demonstrative, approbation which he so richly deserved.

6. Noble has been the unswerving loyalty of many princes and native gentlemen in times of danger, noble the munificence of many wealthy men; but none have exceeded in nobility him who has given up his emoluments from Government service, who has, in spite of ill-health, persevered in carrying out unflinchingly the work of his self-imposed mission for the good of his fellow creatures.

7. I trust confidently that the Government will recognize the services of Moonshee Peary Lall to his country, and will afford him every assistance in his most praiseworthy efforts to eradicate those pernicious practices from which have sprung so much vice and immorality.

#### *Proceedings of a public meeting (Sudder Aujman) held at Arrah.*

The public society is to be designated "Sudder Aujman for eradicating the existing evils in native marriages."

The public society at Arrah is to be designated "Sudder Aujman of the district," those at Buzar, Sassaram, Bhuboosab, and Doomraon to be "Sub-Aujmans," and those in large mousahs to be "Village Aujmans."

The Sudder Aujman of the district will be held at the Maharajah of Doomraon's house situated in Arrah.

The society will be composed of the following persons and gentlemen:—

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	...	...	Patron of Sudder Aujman of Shahabad.
The Commissioner of Patna and the Maharajah of Doomraon	...	...	Vice-Patrons.
The Judge of Shahabad	...	...	President.
The Collector and Magistrate of Shahabad	...	...	Vice-President.
J. Macnamara, Esq., district engineer of roads, Shahabad	...	...	Secretary and Member.
Moonshee Hurribur Churn, collectorate sherishtadar, and Moonshee Hurbuns Sahai, vakeel	...	...	Secretaries and Members.

#### MEMBERS.

D. Barbour, Esq.	...	...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
W. D. Pratt, Esq.	...	...	District Superintendent of Police.
R. King, Esq.	...	...	Sub-deputy Opium Agent.
L. B. Roberts, Esq.	...	...	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
W. Thomson, Esq.	...	...	
J. J. Durant, Esq.	...	...	Civil Surgeon.
S. D'Costa, Esq.	...	...	Subordinate Judge.
Dewan Ramcoomar Sing	...	...	
„ Ramjiawan Sing	...	...	Zemindars of Soorjpoora.
Rai Hursabai Sing	...	...	Deputy Collector.
Baboo Pertap Chunder Chatterjee	...	...	Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate.
Moonshee Hurbuns Lall	...	...	Magistrate's Sherishtadar.
Bukhshe Ramyeed Sing	...	...	Vakeel.
Moonshee Kumla Sahai	...	...	Opium Agent's Sherishtadar.
„ Gokhul Chand	...	...	Judge's Sherishtadar.

Baboo Nowrang Behari ...	...	Zemindar of Matookpore.
" Mahabeer Pershad ...	...	" of Akhtearpore.
" Balgobind Sahai ...	...	" of Dhamar.
Moonshee Jai Procash Lall and Moon- shee Mathoora Pershad, Moontazim Raj Resant, Maharajah of Doomraon		
Moonshee Ramanund ...	...	Vakeels.
" Thacoor Pershad ...	...	
" Bholanath ...	...	
Baboo Rujni Kunt ...	...	Zemindar of Dulceppore.
" Rit Bhunjun Sing ...	...	Zemindars of Chongain.
" Ramyeed Sing ...	...	
" Sunt Belas Sing ...	...	
" Basawan Sing ...	...	Zemindar of Kosap.
" Moon Sing ...	...	
Chowdhry Chutoor Lal Sing ...	...	" of Zauwera.
Baboo Kupil Moon Sing ...	...	" of Gazeapore.
" Joogmandir Doss ...	...	" of Arrah
" Baijnath Pershad ...	...	Agarwala and Zemindar.
" Baijnath Sahai ...	...	Zemindars of Arrah.
" Chooni Lall ...	...	
" Sunt Pershad ...	...	Vakeel.
" Kalicoomar Mitter ...	...	Head-master, Arrah School.
	Sub-Ajman of Arrah for Kaists only.	
Moonshee Hurrihur Churn ...	...	President.

## MEMBERS.

Roy Baboo Hursahai Sing.		Moonshee Sunt Pershad ... Nazir.
Moonshee Hurbuns Sahai ... Pleader.		" Rama Nund.
" Hurbuns Lall.		" Thacoor Pershad.
Baboo Sunt Pershad ... Secretary.		" Balmakoond Lall alias
" Kumla Sahai.		Doma Lall.
" Mahabeer Pershad.		" Balmakoond Lall.
Bukhshe Ramyeed Sing.		" Dabi Pershad.
Baboo Jankey Pershad.		" Ourang Bihari alias
" Bishoon Bullub.		Kandhje.
Moonshee Bholanath.		" Seetul Pershad.
" Shewsahai Sing.		" Mohesh Dutt.
" Mahabeer Pershad.		" Maharaj Sahai.
" Jatadharee Lall.		" Soomur Lall.
" Lala Monje Lall.		" Adit Sahai.
Moonshee Thacoor Dial.		" Ramgoolam Sing.
Lala Bundhoo Lall.		

## BUXAR.

The sub-divisional officer ...	President.
Moonshee Mahomed Soobban Hyder and Moonshee Kirut Narain ...	Secretaries.
Moonsiff ...	Vice-President.

## SABERAM.

The sub-divisional officer ...	President.
Moonsiff ...	Honorary Vice-President.
Moonshee Bikaso Lall and Moonshee Akhowry Harpurcash Lall ...	Secretaries.

## BHUBOON.

The sub-divisional officer ...	President.
Moonshee Mothoora Pershad and Jag- dum Sahai ...	Secretaries.

## DOOMRAON.

The Maharajah ...	President.
The manager of the estate ...	Vice-President.
Moonshee Jai Percash Lall and Moonshee Mathoora Pershad ...	Secretaries.

The members of the societies or Anjmans are empowered to nominate competent persons to be members of the Anjmans.





Every native member is bound to join the committee ungrudgingly, which will be held on fixed dates, unless prevented to do so by sheer necessity, in which case the absentee must send an explanation for his absence to the secretary. If he fail to attend at three successive meetings without sufficient cause, his name will be struck off the rolls of the members under the order of the committee, who will nominate a competent substitute. The facts of the dismissal and replacement will be published in the newspapers.

Until this system is thoroughly worked out, committees will continue to be held monthly or quarterly, and special committees may be held as occasion requires.

If any committee requires to enforce new subsidiary rules not at variance with those laid down by the Sudder Aujman Hind, a copy of the same will be sent to Sudder Aujman of the district, and the secretary of that Sudder Aujman shall circulate copies of the same to all Aujmans calling for their opinions on the subject, and on receipt of replies the resolution which the committee of the Sudder Aujman may arrive at will be carried into effect.

The members of a committee, in deciding any point which may come before them, should not be actuated by partial, inimical, envious, selfish, or malicious motives. If any person has reason to believe that a decision has been passed from any such motives as those above described, he may impeach the same before the Sudder Aujman of the district, which will pass proper orders on the subject.

Should the committee be divided in their opinion on any point before them, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and in case the committee are equally divided, the president will have the casting vote.

Whichever member shall exert his utmost in furthering this noble cause of the public good, and by whose exertion the above rules shall be worked to success and the difficult task facilitated, he will be recompensed by receiving a certificate of good services through the Sudder Aujman Hind, and by his praiseworthy conduct being published to the world and being brought to the favorable notice of the Government.

The secretaries of all Aujmans will conduct the correspondence, give timely notice to the members of the committee of the date on which a meeting is to be held, superintend the working of the office, see that the registers of this department are properly kept up and the several returns duly prepared and punctually submitted, and will also see that the orders of the committee are properly executed and signed.

The president and vice-president will have to preside over and superintend the proceeding of the committee, exhort and encourage the people in observing the rules of the society, and sign the principal English and vernacular papers.

The vice-patron (commissioner) will be pleased to peruse the papers of the committee which are submitted to him, and to forward to the Government such of them as he may consider necessary.

The patron will be pleased to countenance and patronize the society.

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From H. S. BEADON, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Patna Division,—(No. 588, dated Fort William, the 27th February 1871.)

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 21C dated the 3rd February, submitting the proceedings of a meeting held at Arrah on the 23rd December 1870, in connection with the movement which has been set on foot by Moonshee Peari Lal for the purpose of regulating the expenses of marriages among the Hindoo community.

2. I am to express the great satisfaction with which the Lieutenant-Governor has perused the report of the proceedings, and his hope that the efforts of the association which has been established may be crowned with success.

3. A letter to the address of Moonshee Peari Lal is herewith enclosed, and I am to request that it may be delivered to him.

4. The proceedings of the meeting, together with the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, will be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

5. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

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From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to MOONSHEE PEARI LAL,—(No. 589, dated Fort William, the 27th February 1871.)

The commissioner of Patna has submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor the proceedings of a meeting of European and Native gentlemen held at Arrah on the 23rd December 1870, when resolutions were passed for the establishment of an association for the purpose of moderating the extravagance of marriages among Hindoos.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest the account of the meeting to promote a movement from which the Hindoo community generally must derive great benefit. The earnest and disinterested zeal which you have shown in this cause reflects the highest credit upon you, and I am desirous to express the Lieutenant-Governor's gratification at the success which has attended your endeavours in the Shahabad district.

**Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for  
the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.**

*Saturday, the 25th February 1871.*

**Present:**

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

T. H. COWIE, Esq., *Advocate-General,*

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,

A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,

V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,

MOULVY ABDOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOOR,

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

F. F. WYMAN, Esq.,

BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHEN TAGORE,

T. H. WORDIE, Esq.,

AND

BABOO DICUMBER MITTER.

**CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.**

THE Hon'ble Ashley Eden moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act VI. of 1868, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. He said that the object of the Bill could be explained in a very few words. A reference to section 3 of Act VI. of 1868 would show that the corporation of the Justices was composed of two classes. The first class consisted of the Justices of the Peace for the whole of the provinces, that is, for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, who happened to be at the time residents of Calcutta; and the other class consisted of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, who were specially appointed mainly with reference to their fitness for taking a share in the municipal affairs of the town. The reason for thus constituting the municipality was, that after great consideration, when the first Municipal Act was being discussed, the most eligible body of men to whom the affairs of the town could be entrusted was the Justices of the Peace for the town as a corporate body. It so happened that at the time of the passing of the Act there were a number of public officers living in Calcutta who bore the commission of the peace for the whole of the provinces. It was inexpedient to grant to men having already a commission of the peace for the whole of Bengal a second commission giving them the power of Justices for only one city in Bengal, which was of course included in the larger commission; and the only way in which the difficulty could be got over which suggested itself to himself and Mr. Peterson, who was then a member of the Council, and who had assisted him in drawing up the scheme of a municipal corporation, was that the Justices of the Peace for the provinces who were resident in the town should also form a portion of the corporation, together with the Justices of the Peace for the town. Of course the resident Justices of the provinces were as much interested as rate payers as any other class of the community in the affairs of the municipality. Their position is really identical with that of most of the other European residents. They are occupiers of some of the most expensive houses in the town, and many of them are residents for very many years. Arising from this double set of Justices, there had been a great deal of misunderstanding, and discussions had taken place from time to time as to the object of including these Justices for Bengal and Behar as members of the corporation. He was not prepared to admit, in spite of all that had been said on the subject, that in point of fact the arrangement had not worked satisfactorily. At the same time there is no doubt that it has exposed the Chairman of the Justices to the charge of having a body of men at his disposal who do not take much interest in the town, but who, in cases of emergency, can be called together and whipped up for a particular object. He did not believe this had been done, in fact, or that any evil result had ensued, or that there was any substantial ground for a charge of this sort; but he considered it to be obviously very desirable to get rid of any semblance of a suspicion of this kind; and the Chairman himself wished that a change should be effected in this respect.

The very existence of the name of all these ex-officio Justices on the list gave rise to a false impression, and had led the native Justices to believe that they were always in a hopeless minority; but in point of fact the minority had an existence on paper rather than in fact. What is now proposed to be done is to amend the section to this extent, that the Justices for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, shall no longer be ex-officio members of the corporation, but that only such of them as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time select and specially appoint on that behalf shall be members of the corporation. Of course in doing this great care will be taken to select only those who will be likely to take an interest in the affairs of the town. At present there are a great number of Justices who, from position or other cause, are utterly incapable of taking any share in the business of the municipality. When the list is revised under the operation of this section, only men would be appointed who can take part in the business of the town; and if there is still an undue proportion of European Justices, no doubt it would then be rectified.

The motion was agreed to.

**SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS.**

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Bill to increase the fees for the survey of steam vessels be read in Council. He said the object of this Bill, as explained at the last meeting of the Council, was simply to provide for the payment of a separate fee to each of the surveyors employed for the survey of a steam vessel. The law, as it was at present, provides

for the payment of a single fee for the survey, but the practice had been for a long time to pay this fee to each of the two surveyors employed. This was found to be opposed to the exact terms of the law, and as it was necessary in most cases that two officers should be appointed for the survey of a steam vessel, it was desirable to provide that a separate fee should be paid to each of them.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then applied to the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business to enable him to move that the Bill be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses. He said that the shortness and simplicity of the Bill made it unnecessary to refer it to a select committee for consideration.

The President having declared the rules suspended—

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Bill be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

Section 1 stood as follows:—

"Whenever two surveyors shall be employed in making a survey under the provisions of Act V. of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, the owner or master of the steam vessel surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the same a fee calculated on the tonnage of the vessel according to the rates in Schedule B to the said Act annexed, and such further fee as is provided in section 5 of Act I. of 1868 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council."

MR. THOMPSON said he was advised by the learned Advocate-General that it would be proper to add a few words to this section to prevent mistakes. Act V. of 1862 was restricted in its operation to the port of Calcutta. By Act I. of 1863 the provisions of Act V. of 1862 were extended to ports in the mofussil, and Act I. of 1868 was made a part of Act V. of 1862. As the section under consideration at present stood, it provided for the remuneration of two surveyors when appointed under Act V. of 1862. The addition of the words "or Act I. of 1868" was necessary to prevent doubts as to the application of the Bill to surveyors appointed for the survey of vessels elsewhere than in the port of Calcutta. It would also be necessary to insert after the words "Schedule B. to the said Act," the words "V. of 1862." He begged to move these two amendments.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 2 and the title were agreed to.

#### DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN postponed the motion, which stood in the list of business, that the report of the select committee on the Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

#### REGULATION OF LODGING-HOUSES AT POOREE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN also postponed the motion, which stood in the list of business, that the report of the select committee on the Bill for the better regulation of lodging-houses in Pooree be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 4th March 1871.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## Irrigation Branch.

*Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal for the month of October 1970.*

[illegible]

CAMP LUTCHMUTPORE, MIDNAPORE, )

**T. M. KIRKWOOD.**

*The 29th December 1870.*

*Canal Revenue Superintendent.*

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th February 1871, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Traffic [Receipts]
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts				
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week ...	105,301½	1,71,477 4 2	16,714 16 0	770,844 0	14,84,804 1 7	42,107 4 2	64,920 3 2		
Or per mile of railway ...	82	134 0 4	12 5 8	603 2 1	11 4 4	33 0 0	45 11 6		
For previous 5 weeks of half year...	489,953	7,48,900 0 1	69,640 10 0	3,127,401 2½	19,30,221 0 0	177,490 19 2	240,127 15 8		
Total for 6 weeks ...	594,654½	9,20,396 4 3	84,259 11 6	3,898,245 20	24,01,025 7 3	240,684 7 4	304,453 18 10		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	115,208	2,03,974 0 0	18,097 12 6	678,336 20	8,79,690 1 4	84,328 12 2	63,650 7 7		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	90	160 5 7	16 10 7	540 0 0	335 16 1	30 15 11	37 6 6		
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year ...	601,348	16,30,633 12 6	141,123 18 6	4,413,430 0	23,05,005 10 3	2,29,631 0 3	379,754 19 0		

\* Rs. 12,552-3-8 added on account of foreign proportions due from Delhi Railway, being short taken in weeks ending 31st January and 4th February 1871.

† Rs. 8,082-3-0 added on account of freight of locomotive coal carried on Jabulpore line.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th February 1871, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,325	20,583 0 7	1,886 16 7	55,273 20	16,014 3 0	1,308 18 0	3,258 15 1
Or per mile of railway ...	28	92 4 10	8 5 3	250 582 0	72 414 10 0	7,005 18 10	14 12 0
For previous 5 weeks of half year...	27,200½	92,261 7 3	8,451 18 8	250,582 0	72 414 10 0	7,005 18 10	15,432 14 0
Total for 6 weeks ...	33,525½	1,12,798 7 10	10,338 15 5	305,457 20	81,349 15 0	8,372 18 4	18,714 18 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,102	12,551 10 0	1,132 4 0	53,214 20	13,607 7 3	1,322 17 0	2,385 1 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	27	63 0 8	5 1 7	238 0 0	61 4 7	5 12 4	10 15 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	43,627	1,30,609 15 2	12,773 11 6	352,944 0	71,824 10 10	8,282 0 0	19,588 16 11

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th February 1871, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	50,200½	10,113 11 4	1,770 8 4	61,040 23	18,337 0 1	1,357 15 0	3,729 4 0
Or per mile of railway ...	194	65 14 0	11 6 3	397 0	136 7 6	12 10 3	23 16 2
For previous 5 weeks of half year ...	141,434½	24,040 0 0	2,708 14 2	460,235 10	1,05,234 14 0	9,941 10 6	17,530 4 8
Total for 6 weeks ...	171,734½	1,05,354 1 0	9,478 2 8	520,181 4	1,23,562 7 1	11,894 0 0	21,078 8 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,700	14,406 4 6	1,361 16 0	141,908 1	20,128 7 4	1,814 0 0	3,207 17 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	237	181 2 11	12 0 8	1,253 0	177 13 8	16 4 0	28 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	179,466½	1,15,804 4 21	10,639 17 11	656,105 23	91,448 4 1	8,282 10 1	19,043 15 0

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th February 1871, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,231½	1,368 12 8	134 17 4	12,040 20	405 0 0	40 11 2	177 8 3
Or per mile of railway	330	48 14 2	4 17 9	424 24	14 1 0	3 4 12	6 21 4
For previous 10 weeks of half year	116,460	29,570 1 0	1,537 0 2	203,270 5	6,671 0 0	667 6 7	2,504 1 0
Total for 10 weeks	125,691½	29,738 13 2	1,671 17 6	215,310 25	7,076 0 0	707 10 9	2,681 10 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,293	980 6 3	94 14 1	20,945 10	728 14 3	64 12 8	157 6 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	153	35 5 3	3 4 10	744 0	25 15 4	2 7 7	5 12 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	50,533½	17,043 10 6	1,662 8 10	213,087 36	7,362 0 0	674 17 11	2,237 4



DIVISION.	Stations.	Rainfall from 4th to 12th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 13th to 18th Feb. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
PRESENY- (Continued)	Alipore { Jail ... ..	Nil	0.30	0.30	10th Feb. 1871.	
	{ Dispensary ... ..	ditto	0.30	0.30	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ... ..	ditto	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Dum Dum ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Burrow ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sankherah ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Baquerahat ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BACUL.	Diamond Harbour ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrapore ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ... ..	ditto	0.24	0.24	10th Feb. 1871.	
	{ Jail ... ..	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	Not received 18th to 22nd Jan.
	Burrowah ... ..	ditto	0.03	0.03	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ... ..	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Derazepore ... ..	ditto	0.80	0.80	ditto.	
	Mularipore ... ..	ditto	0.14	0.14	ditto.	
	Furnesspore ... ..	ditto	0.17	0.17	ditto.	
	Mymensing ... ..	ditto	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	Not received 23rd Jan. to 5th Feb.
CHITTAGONG.	Jamulpore ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Ayazah ... ..	ditto	0.80	0.80	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Rishborgunge ... ..	ditto	0.31	0.31	ditto.	
	Sylhet ... ..	ditto	0.02	0.02	ditto.	
	Cochat ... ..	ditto	1.50	1.50	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ... ..	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	{ Jail ... ..	ditto	Not received	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
COCHIN BEHAR.	Cor's Bazar ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Rangamati Hill ... ..	Not received	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Nakhalah ... ..	Nil	0.15	0.15	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Tipperah ... ..	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Rahmanbatalah ... ..	ditto	Not received	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Akyah ... ..	ditto	Nil	ditto	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Baza ... ..	ditto	0.70	0.70	ditto.	
ASSAM.	Gowalparah ... ..	ditto	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Dhobree ... ..	Not received	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Toom (Garó Hills) ... ..	Nil	ditto	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ... ..	Not received	ditto	ditto	31st Jan. 1871.	
	{ Jail ... ..	Nil	0.01	0.01	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Runghee ... ..	Not received	Not received	...	...	Not recorded.
	Tera ... ..	ditto	ditto	...	...	
ASSAM.	Falacottah ... ..	Nil	0.03	0.03	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Julpigooone ... ..	ditto	0.17	0.17	ditto.	
	Roda ... ..	Not received	0.02	0.02	ditto.	Not received 30th Jan. to 12th Feb.
	Teopore ... ..	Nil	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Kowrong ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 9th to 10th Jan.
	Mungledye ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	From 30th Jan.
	Burpettah ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowhaty ... ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 1st Jan.
	Seelamgor ... ..	0.08	ditto	0.01	ditto.	
	Golaghat ... ..	0.01	ditto	0.01	ditto.	Not received 23rd to 29th Jan.
ASSAM.	Nazareth ... ..	0.23	ditto	0.39	ditto.	
	Dabrooghur ... ..	0.06	ditto	0.01	ditto.	
	Suddyn ... ..	1.29	ditto	1.45	ditto.	
	Shillong ... ..	Nil	ditto	0.01	ditto.	
	Jowai ... ..	Not received	ditto	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Saungsoodting ... ..	ditto	ditto	0.50	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,  
The 25th February 1871.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st February 1871.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Термометр.		Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.						Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°				Miles.	Inches.	
Feb.	15th	30.985	80.3	70.6	140.0	74.9	64.9	62.0	0.58	S S W & S W	...	120.0	...	Clear.
	16th	30.972	80.8	68.9	141.3	70.9	60.2	63.9	0.05	S W & variable.	...	135.5	...	Clear and cirri. A smart shock of earthquake felt at 5-14 a.m.
	17th	30.918	74.0	60.7	...	67.9	65.7	62.8	0.78	Variable.	...	132.0	0.25	Cirrocumuli and nimbus. Rain at 11 and 12 a.m. and 4 and 6 p.m.
	18th	30.901	80.9	67.5	136.2	73.0	60.0	62.8	0.74	W	...	131.3	...	Chiefly clear.
	19th	30.920	82.0	66.6	141.0	78.0	67.7	64.6	0.72	W by N & S W	9.0	90.1	0.10	Cirrocumuli, cirrocumuli, and nimbus. High wind between 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 p.m. Lightning from 7 to 9 and at 11 p.m. Thunder and rain at 5 p.m.
	20th	30.920	80.4	60.0	135.6	72.2	64.4	58.9	0.85	S W & W by N	...	111.8	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 9 to 11 p.m.
	21st	30.955	80.4	62.0	140.0	71.3	62.5	55.5	0.50	W N W & W by S	...	130.0	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight and 1 a.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1 1/2 feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	28.5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	90.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	85.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.53
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	by lower rain gauge	0.35
	by anemometer gauge	0.29
Ditto ditto, average of 17 previous years	...	0.07
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st February	...	0.35
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	1.13

GOPEENAUTH SEN,  
In charge of the Observatory.

The 21st February 1871.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken  
at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of  
January 1871.**

LATITUDE  $22^{\circ} 33' 1''$  north, longitude  $88^{\circ} 20' 34''$  east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18.11 feet.

**MONTHLY RESULTS.**

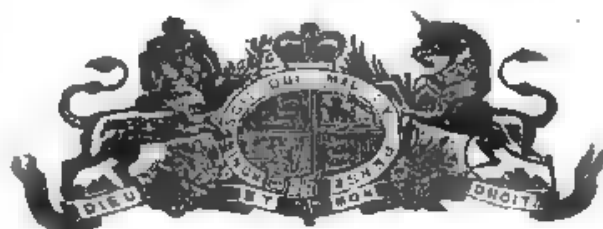
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	Inches.	29.953
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 A.M. on the 27th	...	...	...	30.148
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 1st	...	...	...	29.843
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0.305
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	...	30.062
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	29.826
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0.136
				°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	67.6
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 1st	...	...	...	81.6
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 5th	...	...	...	54.0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	27.6
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	...	77.1
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	59.8
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	17.3
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	60.9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	...	6.7
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	...	55.5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	...	12.1
				Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	...	0.450
				Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	...	4.98
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	...	2.46
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	...	0.67
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	...	°
				132.4
				Inches.
Drizzled 1 day,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	...	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	...	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	...	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	...	W N W & W

\* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPERNATH SEN,  
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd February 1871.

No. 10



of 1871

SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Calcutta Gazette.**

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

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**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

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*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February 1871, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Traffic Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ... ..	118,197	1,03,336 11 11	37,722 10 8	788,352 0	4,32,230 8 0	80,898 2 1	57,710 17 0	
Or per mile of railway ... ..	92	131 1 8	13 17 0	618	340 15 1	31 6 1	45 2 1	
For previous 6 weeks of half year...	594,645	9,20,280 4 8	84,320 11 6	3,698,286 80	24,01,020 7 8	220,064 7 4	804,458 18 10	
Total for 7 weeks ... ..	712,842	11,13,623 0 2	102,043 2 8	4,486,638 80	28,33,250 8 8	220,064 7 4	862,106 18 7	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	106,239	1,83,971 14 7	10,869 1 10	711,357 30	3,79,825 3 8	34,288 12 6	51,566 14 4	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	82	189 2 2	14 17 3	579	336 8 0	30 15 2	45 12 6	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	907,887	17,22,006 11 4	167,033 0 7	6,124,767 30	28,84,538 12 11	264,480 12 0	422,563 13 4	

\* Rs. 4,570 added on account of foreign proportions due from Delhi Railway and Jubbulpore station, being short taken in weeks ending 4th and 11th February 1871.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February 1871, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,089	19,838 15 0	1,819 19 10	61,304 0	18,303 4 0	1,676 17 11	5,404 16 0
Or per mile of railway	22	89 0 8	8 3 8	274	82 0 4	7 10 6	24 13 7
For previous 6 weeks of half year...	32,324	1,14,786 7 10	10,346 15 8	308,887 20	91,842 15 0	8,372 18 4	19,711 18 7
Total for 7 weeks ...	37,413	1,34,624 4 10	12,165 14 1	370,191 20	1,09,834 5 0	10,048 16 8	25,325 10 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,200	21,857 5 4	1,974 3 6	66,383 0	12,365 2 4	1,133 9 7	3,109 11 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	19	99 18 0	8 17 6	298	55 7 2	5 1 8	14 19 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	47,136	1,60,987 0 6	14,751 12 11	303,267 0	84,291 14 4	7,720 15 1	28,478 8 0

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February 1871, on 166½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	28,545	19,829 0 0	2,817 13 9	115,801 20	26,793 11 8	2,358 9 8	4,170 2 5
Or per mile of railway	164	120 11 8	11 12 3	740 0	164 6 6	15 1 6	26 13 8
For previous 6 weeks of half year...	173,734	1,08,384 1 6	9,474 2 8	688,188 4	1,20,592 7 1	11,604 5 0	31,076 8 6
Total for 7 weeks ...	202,279	1,28,183 1 6	11,291 16 10	804,005 24	1,47,385 8 9	13,263 5 8	35,256 11 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,543	17,006 14 4	1,847 4 4	117,728 2	18,146 8 8	1,993 8 2	3,830 18 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	164	104 15 8	11 16 2	740 0	160 8 0	14 15 8	24 10 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	182,287	1,12,061 2 7	10,144 2 8	705,456 22	1,09,804 13 10	10,048 16 8	31,354 0 1

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 18th February 1871 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,083	1,254 10 0	228 5 4	14,210 30	454 8 6	45 12 1	178 18 5
Or per mile of railway	74	45 10 0	8 11 0	507 35	16 4 11	1 13 7	6 4 4
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	197,074	28,718 18 2	1,973 17 8	110,220 28	7,076 0 0	707 12 2	2,661 12 5
Total for 21 weeks ...	199,157	30,001 8 0	2,102 3 0	124,430 58	7,530 14 0	752 5 10	2,840 5 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,501	600 18 0	86 1 5	17,330 30	512 14 8	47 11 4	134 12 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	89	34 5 0	3 2 11	619 0	18 8 0	1 14 0	4 18 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,088	18,004 0 5	1,480 3 4	161,027 20	7,381 6 5	723 9 3	2,373 37 7

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th February 1871 on 1,279½ miles open.

	OPENING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Brs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	114,370½	71,04,750 12 10	15,102 3 2	949,649 20	3,79,341 2 0	31,115 13 8	42,914 13 10
Or per mile of railway	712,342½	21,13,021 0 3	102,082 2 2	4,421,617 20	28,37,226 0 3	260,082 14 0	262,104 13 7
For previous 7 weeks of half-year							
Total for 8 weeks	827,418	12,79,373 13 0	127,184 5 4	5,301,267 0	31,29,077 2 3	281,190 8 1	408,279 13 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	107,246½	1,71,505 14 7	13,721 7 8	714,580 10	3,59,083 4 7½	32,426 6 0	46,347 13 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		151 10 3	13 18 0		314 11 2	28 16 11	43 14 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,814,852½	18,04,411 0 11	173,654 8 1	5,229,287 0	32,40,312 1 0½	297,046 13 0	470,791 8 10

\* Rs. 8,467-1-3 added, being short taken in last week for missing return.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th February 1871 on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Brs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,643½	10,810 0 0	1,816 10 5	71,578 0	18,410 8 0	1,584 8 10	3,594 8 2
Or per mile of railway		88 13 4	8 2 11		82 0 7	7 11 3	16 14 4
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	37,714	1,32,040 0 10	12,154 14 1	367,041 20	1,09,831 5 0	10,949 10 3	21,908 10 4
Total for 8 weeks	42,357½	1,62,450 15 10	13,974 13 6	438,622 20	1,28,263 11 0	11,738 5 1	25,712 13 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,623	14,700 3 2	1,366 6 9	61,004 20	10,335 9 3	1,406 10 3	1,844 17 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		66 15 4	6 0 11		73 3 4	6 14 2	12 15 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	51,780	1,75,680 2 8	16,090 13 8	366,211 20	1,80,617 7 7	9,223 5 4	25,828 5 0

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th February 1871 on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Brs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	80,303½	29,746 0 5	1,310 2 1	117,895	23,015 12 0	1,102 8 7	4,902 7 0
Or per mile of railway	236	120 2 10	11 11 4	742 0	152 13 1	14 0 2	25 11 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	202,579	1,23,163 1 0	11,391 1 10	674,967 24	1,52,421 2 4	13,903 15 8	25,254 11 1
Total for 8 weeks	282,882½	1,42,929 11 0	13,101 3 11	791,850 24	1,76,236 14 10	15,156 0 10	30,206 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,979	38,535 12 7	1,809 3 8	113,015 28	18,110 3 1	1,890 3 0	3,249 4 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	229	157 10 9	16 6 1	990 0	189 14 7	14 13 2	29 13 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	254,794½	1,81,497 2 3½	13,882 4 11	823,994 28	1,87,706 0 11	11,796 8 10	35,500 10 3

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th February 1871, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Brs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,709½	1,360 10 4	126 10 4	14,005 0	454 8 3	45 8 3	172 7 7
Or per mile of railway	311	48 6 0	4 10 11	500 0	16 3 2	1 13 2	6 3 1
For previous 21 weeks of half year	180,750	31,621 6 0	2,108 3 0	239,466 18	7,632 14 0	753 5 10	2,833 8 10
Total for 22 weeks	145,460½	32,201 2 8	2,234 3 4	244,461 18	7,687 0 5	798 14 1	2,977 16 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,127	1,879 10 4	96 19 4	12,600 0	1,461 10 6	130 12 0	225 19 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	153	58 8 11	3 10 2	480 0	52 5 2	4 16 0	8 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	101,615	18,944 3 0	1,740 7 6	244,526 28	9,342 15 11	685 9 0	2,606 14 5

### Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th February to 4th March 1871.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
Calcutta.	Feb. 26th	10	29.990	30.008	75.6	64.0	80	NNW	...	...	...	b
	16	10	29.944	29.982	82.0	68.8	42	W by N	...	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.952	29.993	76.3	61.6	41	NW	...	...	...	b
	16	10	29.930	29.954	82.3	63.3	29	W	...	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.941	29.990	77.2	70.5	70	W by S	...	...	...	b
	March 1st	16	29.841	29.869	83.4	68.4	37	W S W	...	...	...	b
	10	10	29.930	29.988	79.7	75.7	82	S W	...	...	CK, K	Scuds from S W
	16	10	29.896	29.944	82.9	76.4	59	S W	...	...	K	d
	2nd	10	29.982	30.001	83.0	69.8	94	ESE	...	3.36	...	d
	16	10	29.912	29.931	70.4	66.5	80	S	...	0.13	...	c, d
	3rd	10	29.991	29.910	88.0	67.3	89	E	...	1.56	K	c, d
	16	10	29.789	29.809	70.4	69.5	96	SE	...	0.30	...	c, d
Savona (India).	Feb. 26th	10	29.900	30.010	80	70	58	NNW	7.70	...	...	b
	16	10	29.964	29.960	85	73	54	W S W	10.90	...	...	b, w
	27th	10	29.970	29.976	79	70	61	NW	8.00	...	...	b
	10	10	29.940	29.946	86	69	88	NW	9.40	...	...	b, m
	28th	10	29.987	29.993	81	76	78	NW	7.10	...	CK	b
	March 1st	16	29.800	29.860	82	75	70	S	8.40	...	KS	b
	16	10	29.888	29.974	83	78	...	E	12.20	...	N	b
	2nd	10	29.844	29.850	84	78	76	S	16.40	0.50	N	c, d
	16	10	29.899	29.904	77	71	80	NW	8.50	0.10	N	d, o, w
	3rd	10	29.899	29.898	70	69	96	NE	16.00	1.70	N	d, o, w
	16	10	29.878	29.864	71	70	84	ESE	9.10	0.80	N	d, o, w
	4th	10	29.785	29.791	74	73	85	S	9.70	...	C, K	b
Chittagong.	Feb. 26th	10	29.909	29.914	74	69	76	NNW	13.20	...	KS	b
	16	10	29.921	29.927	78	69	61	NW	10.80	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.911	29.929	65	77	69	SE	4.60	...	K	b
	16	10	29.778	29.801	78	67	60	S	12.10	...	H	b
	27th	10	29.681	29.692	83	72	...	NE	5.30	...	...	b
	16	10	29.744	29.855	83	73	80	SW	8.30	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.903	29.914	63	63	27	WNW	4.60	...	...	b
	March 1st	16	29.791	29.903	85	63	23	W	9.70	...	...	b
	10	10	29.923	29.923	85	78	51	SW	5.70	...	K	b
	16	10	29.813	29.924	84	75	64	W	11.60	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.987	29.981	72	71	85	SW	5.80	0.20	KS	d, s
	16	10	29.847	29.961	71	60	80	N	7.30	0.10	KS	d, s
Madras.	Feb. 26th	10	29.897	30.012	88	65	94	NNE	7.10	0.70	...	d, s
	16	10	29.828	29.943	85	63	80	W	10.20	0.20	...	r, o
	27th	10	29.856	29.951	85	65	100	E	6.00	3.00	...	r, o
	16	10	29.717	29.829	79	73	77	ESE	0.90	0.20	...	b, s
	28th	10	29.927	29.957	83	74	83	ESE	5.00	...	...	b, m
	16	10	29.903	29.923	80	72	48	NE by N	7.00	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.908	29.933	84	75	64	NR	5.00	...	...	b
	16	10	29.889	29.919	85	77	68	NE	7.00	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.954	29.964	87	77	61	NNE	10.00	...	...	b
	16	10	29.840	29.870	87	78	64	NNE	12.00	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.973	29.992	86	77	64	E by S	8.00	0.08	...	b
	March 1st	16	29.860	29.880	84	77	71	E by S	11.00	...	...	b
Cuttack.	Feb. 26th	10	29.901	29.931	80	78	61	SE by E	11.00	...	...	b
	16	10	29.869	29.889	85	76	64	ESE	13.00	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.883	29.913	86	76	64	S	10.00	...	...	b
	16	10	29.829	29.869	86	77	64	E by S	13.00	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.931	29.961	87	76	66	SE	13.00	...	...	b
	16	10	29.771	29.801	84	79	71	ESE	19.00	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.965	29.995	83	78	78	ENE	...	...	K	Fair.
	16	10	29.809	29.861	88	72	43	SW	...	...	K, KS, N	Fair.
	26th	10	29.981	29.994	61	65	41	WNW	...	...	...	Fair.
	16	10	29.795	29.878	66	66	20	SW	...	...	...	Fair.
	27th	10	29.910	29.909	79	69	29	S	...	...	...	Fair.
	16	10	29.764	29.848	89	64	19	N	...	...	...	Fair.
Akyab.	Feb. 26th	10	29.946	29.999	79	73	77	SW	...	...	...	Fair.
	16	10	29.906	29.987	86	79	49	SE	...	...	KS	Fair.
	March 1st	10	29.880	29.982	85	78	71	SW	...	...	C, K	Fair.
	16	10	29.754	29.836	86	78	61	SE	...	...	...	Fair.
	2nd	10	29.866	29.979	77	73	77	W	...	...	N	d
	16	10	29.833	29.916	77	73	81	SE	...	...	N	c, d
	3rd	10	29.836	29.919	77	74	86	SW	...	0.10	N	c, d
	16	10	29.719	29.803	80	74	74	SE	...	...	CK	c
	26th	10	29.983	29.998	79	74	77	SE	3	...	K	b
	16	10	29.923	29.938	88	78	71	W	2	...	K	b
	27th	10	29.999	29.904	77	73	61	EEE	1	...	K	b
	16	10	29.843	29.858	63	74	68	SW	1	...	K	b
Akyab.	28th	10	29.903	29.918	79	73	73	NE	1	...	K	b
	March 1st	10	29.893	29.908	83	74	63	NW	3	...	K	b
	16	10	29.914	29.929	75	67	63	ENE	1	...	K	b
	2nd	10	29.895	29.910	82	74	66	W	4	...	K	b
	16	10	29.918	29.931	78	73	73	SE	1	...	K	b
	3rd	10	29.913	29.928	83	75	67	W	2	...	K, CK	b
	16	10	29.833	29.948	79	73	73	S	...	...	K, CK	b
	4th	10	29.861	29.875	80	76	82	SW	1	...	K, CK	b
	16	10	29.928	29.938	79	78	78	SW	3	...	KS	b
	18	10	29.839	29.854	77	78	77	W	1	0.60	KS	b

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,  
The 4th March 1871.HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.



**Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.**

Districts.	Stations.	Rainfall from 13th to 19th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 20th to 26th Feb. 1871.	Rain from 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	0.50	0.10	0.00	26th Feb. 1871.	
	{ Jail ...	0.48	0.10	0.58	ditto.	
	Fake Point ...	0.30	Not received	0.30	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Jagipore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Kendrapur ...	0.20	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
	Jagatsinghpore ...	2.60	ditto	2.60	ditto.	
	Simultapore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	Not received 6th to 12th Feb.
	Balasore ...	0.35	0.3	0.45	20th Feb. 1871.	
	Shudhuck ...	0.21	Nil	0.27	ditto.	
	Purges ...	0.65	Not received	0.65	10th Feb. 1871.	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Ekardah ...	0.45	ditto	0.45	ditto.	
	Hazarebaugh ...	0.20	Nil	0.20	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachanba ...	0.08	0.03	0.00	24th Feb. 1871.	
	Rathee ...	Not received	Nil	Nil	ditto.	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Palangow ...	0.24	Not received	0.24	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Paralia ...	0.08	Nil	0.08	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Gobindpore ...	Not received	Not received	...	...	Not recorded.
	Chyabassa ...	0.06	0.02	0.09	26th Feb. 1871.	
	...	...	...	...	...	
PATNA.	Patna ...	0.02	Nil	0.07	ditto.	
	Behar ...	0.26	Not received	0.26	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Bach ...	Not received	ditto	0.00	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Dinapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Gyn ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Shorghatty ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Nawadab ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Chunparan ...	Nil	0.10	0.18	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
BHAUPUR.	Sewon ...	Not received	0.80	0.80	ditto.	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Moullerpore ...	0.50	0.10	0.60	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ...	Nil	0.01	0.00	ditto.	Not received 30th Jan. to 6th Feb.
	Sonharoor ...	0.10	0.20	0.30	ditto.	Not received 18th to 22nd Jan.
	Tappat ...	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Arna ...	0.01	Nil	0.01	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Bakar ...	0.03	ditto	0.03	ditto.	
	Sagorain ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Shubhouah ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	26th Feb. 1871.	
	...	...	...	...	...	
BHAUPUR.	Banary ...	0.20	Not received	0.20	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhaupur ...	0.27	Nil	0.27	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	0.50	0.55	1.05	ditto.	
	Banka ...	Not received	Nil	Nil	ditto.	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Monghyr ...	0.10	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Jamouie ...	0.35	Not received	0.35	10th Feb. 1871.	Not received 30th Jan. to 6th Feb.
	Bagodar ...	0.40	ditto	0.40	ditto.	ditto.
	Deoghar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	From 13th Feb.
	Rajmahal ...	0.00	ditto	0.00	ditto.	From 13th Feb.
RAJSHAH.	Purneah ...	0.34	0.03	0.37	ditto.	
	Rampore Baulah ...	0.02	Nil	0.02	ditto.	
	Nature ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Bogra ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Dinapore ...	0.82	Not received	0.82	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Maldah ...	0.02	Nil	0.02	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Barhampore ...	0.02	ditto	0.02	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0.12	ditto	0.12	ditto.	
	Lalbagh ...	0.00	ditto	0.00	ditto.	From 10th Jan.
	Pahna ...	Nil	0.05	0.05	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Comareally ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Serajpore ...	0.35	Nil	0.35	20th Feb. 1871.	
	Ranapore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	Not received 23rd Jan. to 6th Feb.
	Bhowaniganga ...	0.31	Not received	0.31	10th Feb. 1871.	From 22nd Jan.
	Titalya ...	0.03	0.04	0.07	20th Feb. 1871.	
	Bardwan ...	0.03	0.05	0.08	ditto.	
	Cuwa ...	0.30	Not received	0.30	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Cuba ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Rood-Rood ...	0.12	0.30	0.42	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Bansoreah ...	0.13	0.35	0.48	ditto.	
PURNIA.	Raneeganga ...	0.06	0.05	0.11	ditto.	
	Sour ...	0.20	Nil	0.20	ditto.	Not received 20th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Boughly ...	Nil	ditto.	Nil	ditto.	
	Bowrah ...	0.23	0.18	0.40	ditto.	
	Munapore ...	0.15	Not received	0.15	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Contai ...	0.33	Nil	0.33	20th Feb. 1871.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.10	0.04	0.14	ditto.	Not received 9th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Tumlook ...	0.49	0.62	1.04	ditto.	Not received 16th to 29th Jan. and 5th to 13th Feb.
	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	
PURNIA.	Kishnaghat ...	0.00	0.07	0.07	ditto.	
	Bongong ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Ranaghat ...	0.50	Nil	0.50	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Meharpore ...	Not received	ditto	0.50	ditto.	Not received 16th to 19th Feb.
	Chandlangah ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Konark ...	0.05	0.01	0.06	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Jessore ...	0.10	0.21	0.31	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	0.30	Nil	0.30	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	0.25	0.50	0.75	ditto.	
	...	...	...	...	...	

Division.	Station.	Rainfall from 18th to 19th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 20th to 29th Feb. 1871.	Rain from 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY— (Continued)	Alipore { Jail ...	0.30	0.21	0.51	25th Feb. 1871	
	Alipore { Dispensary ...	0.30	0.25	0.55	ditto.	
	Darmachpore ...	0.10	Nil	0.40	ditto.	
	Dum Dum ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Saraket ...	0.35	ditto	0.35	ditto.	
	Salkherah ...	0.13	ditto	0.33	ditto.	
	Buseerhaut ...	0.13	ditto	0.13	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.41	0.37	0.78	ditto.	
	Barrapore ...	0.28	0.28	0.56	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.24	Nil	0.24	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Jail ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	10th Feb. 1871	Not received 10th to 22nd Jan.
	Daccaul ...	0.03	Nil	0.03	30th Feb. 1871.	
	Fowlah Khan ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	1st Feb. 1871.	
	Ferozepore ...	0.80	Nil	0.80	30th Feb. 1871.	
	Mudairpore ...	0.18	0.06	0.22	ditto.	
	Futaispore ...	0.17	0.04	0.21	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	Not received	0.05	0.05	ditto.	Not received 18th to 19th Feb.
	Jamalspore ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Artonk ...	0.80	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Kishorgunga ...	0.31	Nil	0.31	30th Feb. 1871.	
CHITTAGONG.	Cyther ...	0.92	0.01	0.93	ditto.	
	Cochur ...	1.60	0.17	1.87	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	0.69	Not received	0.69	19th Feb. 1871	From 15th Feb.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Kanganatus Hill ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	31st Feb. 1871.	
	Nokhali ...	0.15	Nil	0.15	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Tippurah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Brachmachariah ...	0.15	ditto	0.15	ditto.	
COCHIN BEARS.	Akyab ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bura ...	0.70	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Gowalparah ...	0.43	Not received	0.42	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Dhobree ...	Not received	ditto	...	...	
	Tura (Garro Hills) ...	0.94	ditto	0.94	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	1st Jan. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Jail ...	0.01	0.14	0.15	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Tera ...	ditto	ditto	...	...	Not recorded.
	Palacottah ...	0.03	ditto	0.03	19th Feb. 1871.	
AMM.	Jalpigoorie ...	0.17	0.03	0.19	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Boda ...	0.03	0.01	0.03	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 12th Feb.
	Taxpore ...	0.45	Not received	0.45	19th Feb. 1871	
	Nowgong ...	0.20	ditto	0.25	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th Jan.
	Mungledye ...	0.62	ditto	0.62	ditto	From 30th Jan.
	Burpettah ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Gowahatty ...	0.77	ditto	0.77	18th Feb. 1871	Not received 1st Jan.
	Seemangor ...	1.20	ditto	1.60	ditto.	
	Calaghat ...	0.67	ditto	0.8	ditto	Not received 23rd to 29th Jan.
	Nasera ...	1.78	ditto	1.77	ditto.	
AMM.	Debraughur ...	0.84	ditto	2.85	ditto.	
	Saddya ...	Not received	ditto	1.45	12th Feb. 1871	ditto ditto.
	Shihong ...	0.04	ditto	0.05	10th Feb. 1871	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	0.13	ditto	0.13	ditto	Not received 18th Feb.
	Jowai ...	1.01	ditto	1.01	ditto	Not received 6th to 12th Feb.
AMM.	Semoogooling ...	0.50	ditto	1.09	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,  
The 4th March 1871.

**Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta.**

1871.

*N. B.*—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea level.

[illegible]

The elevation of this station has hitherto been given as 4,925 feet, which was that obtained by a comparison of the barometric observations of 1869 with those of Coalport and Uxialar. The elevation now given is deduced in like manner from the observations of 1869 and 1870.

CALCUTTA, -  
 1943, 4/16 March 1971

*Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the Preceding Table Reduced to Sea Level, with Mean Wind Direction.*

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea level.	Wind.	
			Proportional prevalence Max=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	...	Not received.	...	...
Madras	29.932	76.3	84	N 8° E
Vizagapatam	29.970	76.3	78	N 22° E
Akyab	29.945	71.4	49	N 24° W
Paler Point	29.940	69.8	40	N 24° E
Cuttack	29.965	68.8	32	N 41° E
Saugor Island	29.920	67.7	71	N 12° W
Chittagong	29.981	67.9	52	N 3° E
Calcutta	29.928	66.7	78	N 47° W
Jessore	29.900	65.1	88	N 7° W
Dacca	29.985	66.1	51	N 33° W
Cachar	29.970	63.6	44	S 2° W
Hazareebagh	29.996	66.2	70	N 56° W
Berhampore	29.989	65.2	54	N 37° W
Patna	29.913	69.1	56	N 35° W
Meerghur	29.903	65.0	72	S 68° W
Darjeeling	30.33	62.8	17	N 44° W
Gawalpurah	29.954	64.0	20	N 56° E
Shillong	29.989	63.8	30	S 62° W
Bearow	30.040	69.2	30	N 69° W
Hoorkee	30.063	66.7	50	N 62° W

NOTE.

*Barometric Pressure.*—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

*Temperature.*—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17, on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

*Wind Direction.*—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half-month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half-month which shall shew the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,  
The 4th March 1871.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 28th February 1871.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.		Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.						Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°				Miles. Inches		
Feb.	22nd	29.938	85.0	55.2	130.1	74.6	67.8	63.1	0.70	W S W & S W	...	108.9	...	Clear.
	23rd	29.73	87.5	68.8	141.0	77.5	72.3	68.7	.75	S by W. S. & S S W	...	128.5	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy at 5 A.M.
	24th	29.50	80.8	73.7	142.0	80.0	74.0	71.3	.76	S by W & S S W	...	128.8	0.40	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder at 4½ and 7 P.M. Lightning from 6½ to 8 P.M. Rain at 6, 7, and 10½ P.M.
	25th	29.18	86.8	72.5	139.0	78.9	71.8	67.2	.70	S S W & W	...	105.0	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.
	26th	29.05	82.5	60.8	130.0	75.4	68.1	59.8	.60	W by N & W by S	...	144.4	...	Clear.
	27th	28.78	83.0	66.3	140.0	76.0	63.8	56.2	.55	W S W & W by S	...	101.1	...	Clear. Foggy from 4 to 7 A.M.
	28th	28.90	86.5	85.0	141.0	74.9	68.9	61.3	.61	W S W, W by S, & S W	...	101.2	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24.6
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	89.6
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	84.2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.59
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th	{ by lower rain gauge	0.40
	{ by anemometer gauge	0.34
Ditto ditto, average of 17 previous years	...	0.13
Ditto between the 1st January and the 28th February	...	0.75
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	1.81

GOPRENAUTH SEN,  
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd March 1871.



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

**Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for  
the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.**

*Saturday, the 4th March 1871.*

**Present:**

**HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.**

**T. H. COWIE, Esq., *Advocate-General*,  
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,  
A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,  
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,  
MOULVI ABDOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOOR,**

**T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,  
BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,  
T. H. WORDIE, Esq.,  
AND  
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.**

### SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Bill to increase the fees for the survey of steam vessels be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

### DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION OF DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal, be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said the first amendment for consideration to-day stood in his name. The definition of the term "proprietor of lands" as it stood in the Bill sent up by the committee, although a very great improvement on the definition originally contained in the Bill, was still open to this objection, that whether under the words "or in actual occupation thereof" would not be included property in possession of ryots. He would propose with a view to get rid of that possible objection and also to make the definition somewhat shorter and clearer, to substitute for the definition of "proprietor of lands" now in the Bill, the following:—

" 'Proprietor of lands' shall be taken to mean a person other than an occupancy ryot having a perpetual tenure or interest in such lands entitling him to the immediate occupation thereof, or to the receipt of rent from the actual cultivators thereof, or from a tenant holding directly from him under a temporary lease."

He had retained the words "entitling him to immediate occupation," as it would extend to the case of a bheel or other lands with regard to which there were no actual cultivators, but which were in the immediate ownership of the zemindar, who would be the proprietor. Therefore, excluding occupancy ryots, "proprietor of lands" would include first the person having a perpetual tenure or interest in the land entitling him either to the immediate occupation of the land or the first receipt of rent either from the ryot or a temporary talookdar.

**BAROO DIGUMBER MITTER** said, the Council must have observed that in signing the report of the committee on this Bill he had reserved to himself the right of urging whatever objections he might have to it before the committee of the whole Council. That he did not exercise that right when the Bill first came on for the settlement of its clauses, was simply because his objections were so many, and they touched such vital parts of the measure, that he felt somewhat diffident in urging them at that stage of it, when by so doing he feared he would only prove an obstructive without being able to carry any of his amendments. He had, however, the consolation left him that even if the Bill passed into law, it would be simply harmless, as he felt pretty sure it would never become operative.

As regards the clause under consideration, whatever other defects it may have to answer for, it was at any rate never intended that it should include within the category of proprietors, tenants with rights of occupancy only. The amendment moved by the learned and hon'ble member was therefore quite of a verbal character and did not even touch the real objections, which in his (Baroo Digumber Mitter's) opinion the clause in question was open to. The object of that interpretation clause was to define clearly the class of persons with whom Government should deal directly in the matter of the drainage operations, and to whom it should look for the repayment of the advance made for those operations. In doing this effectually, the Council must keep two things closely in view. First, not needlessly to multiply the number of such persons, as it would else complicate the work of apportionment of the sums advanced by Government as provided for in some of the subsequent sections of the Bill; secondly, not to bring within the meaning of the word "proprietor" men who had no other security to offer for the repayment of the State advance except the plot of land improved. The clause as it now stands answered to neither of these requirements, for it evidently embraced holders of small mouroossee tenures, from many of whom it would be next to impossible to recover any portion of the State advance. Besides, in treating with the holders of these small tenures, whether for purposes of ascertaining the wishes of the parties interested as to the desirability of the projected works or for apportionment of the State advance as provided for in subsequent sections, how was it to be determined, except by a regular judicial inquiry and investigation, that the tenures were really mouroossee: since in the majority of cases, as the Council cannot be unaware, the mouroossee title to these tenures is claimed by length of possession on *payment of rent at a uniform rate*, and not on the strength of a lease in perpetuity. The amendment moved by the learned Advocate-General did not meet these difficulties.

To effect any real improvement to the clause in question, the word "proprietor," in his humble opinion, should be so defined as to mean no other than the owner or owners of an entire estate on the collector's towjee, or of some sub-division of the same, not being less than a mouzah, held in perpetuity of tenure and fixity of rent; leaving the mouroossee-holders of small plots of lands, as well as the holders of other small tenures, whether rent-paying or rent-free, to be dealt with by such proprietors according to some defined rules. Towards that end he would move that all the words after "shall" in the 15th line be omitted, and the following words substituted in lieu thereof, "be owner in perpetuity of tenure as well as of rent of not less than a mouzah of an estate entered on the register known as the general register of revenue-paying estates."

The **PRESIDENT** said it would perhaps be considered rather presumptuous in him, being the youngest member of the Council, to express an opinion on the subject under discussion so early in the debate; but probably he might be allowed to explain in a few words the general opinion he had formed with regard to this Bill. It seemed to him that the Bill in many of its clauses, and more especially in the clause regarding the definition of "proprietor of lands," raised very new and very difficult questions—questions with which he was afraid we should have to deal farther before we had done with them in regard to affairs of this province, which were at present very pressing.

The view, then, which he on his part took of the Bill before the Council was that we ought not to defer small Bills of this kind till we had settled absolutely and for ever the great questions which we would have to settle sooner or later, such as with regard to the definition of "proprietor," and those arising in other portions of this small Bill, which Bill we would in that view of the case have to defer for a very long time indeed. Therefore, in consonance with the view taken by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, he would regard this Bill as an experimental Bill—a Bill which on the whole we could not hope at once to put into a shape that would certainly hold water for all time, but as a step towards the solution of the question. He called this Bill a small Bill, not because it was small in importance.—God only knew whether it would meet the object in view, which was one of enormous importance, namely, to check the spread of sickness in the districts to which the Bill applied; this Bill was intended as a step towards remedying that. In that respect it was not at all a small Bill; but compared to other more general measures it was in some sense small; for firstly, it was a local Bill; and secondly, it was a permissive Bill. It was not proposed that the measure should be imposed by authority of law on the proprietors of the estates that would be affected by it; but it was only to be imposed if a majority of the proprietors accepted it.

But taking that view, we come to the question of making the best definition we can of the term "proprietor of lands" for the purposes of this Bill. It seemed to him that all parties were agreed in respect to this Bill and also in respect to the greater measures that were to



follow, that it was necessary that we should see first whether we were about to depart from the old accepted use of the term "proprietor" as it had hitherto been used in the Bengal Regulations, that is to say, men paying revenue directly to Government. We know that we had in this country a state of things with which in England we were not very familiar, but with which he was familiar as existing in Scotland, where there was one chief proprietor and several gradations of under-proprietors, and which had been carried in this country to that extent that the man at the top who stood as proprietor in the books of the Government, who holds the land as nominal proprietor, is in many cases a man who in reality did not exercise the rights of a proprietor at all, but who had become a mere rent-charger in regard to that land, and was in reality a very insignificant individual. When we enter into such questions as that raised by this Bill, and into questions of local taxation and other important questions, it is necessary that we should approach the question who is to be considered the real proprietor of that land, for it stands to reason that the Government zemindar who has come to be in the position of a mere rent-charger cannot be called the real proprietor. Looking at this Bill in a somewhat hasty way he had also been struck with the same difficulty which the hon'ble member who spoke last had referred to, namely, that if instead of taking as proprietor the party to whom the original grant had been made, the sudder malgoosar, we go down to the lowest person having a permanent interest in the soil and ryots having the right of occupancy, and treat them all as proprietors, we should be throwing on the commissioners, who were named in this Bill, a burden heavier than they would be able to bear—we should throw upon them the burden of distributing the expenses of this great work amongst a vast multitude of petty holders of limited interest. He was also struck with the difficulty of defining who these holders were. The commissioners must institute enquiries in order to ascertain what tenants have a right of occupancy or a right to something more than a right of occupancy. Supposing you except tenants having rights of occupancy, you still have to enquire what ryots have rights greater than rights of occupancy, rights of holding at fixed rates of rent. Unfortunately we have not yet made an approximation to ascertain who these ryots are; and if the operation of this Bill is to be hung up for years to come until you find out who have such rights, there is no saying when it will come into operation. He might say that he agreed very much with the remarks of the hon'ble member in thinking that it would perhaps be necessary to make the definition of the term "proprietor" somewhat narrower.

Who then were to be treated as proprietors for the purposes of this Bill? He inclined to think we must stop a little higher than ryots. He suggested that we might stop at the lowest under-holder holding a permanent and fixed interest, that is to say, whose rent was fixed and who collected rents from ryots holding under him. He should like, he thought, to exclude mere ryots holding at fixed rents, leaving the zemindar to collect under section 52 of the Bill from all classes of ryots who might be made liable under the Bill. Whether we should accept the arrangement which the hon'ble member had suggested, namely, that we should not go below the holders of an entire mouzah, from his very imperfect knowledge of holdings in Bengal, he (the President) thought there would be considerable difficulty, because he understood that in Bengal a mouzah was not, as in some other parts of India, a very well defined tract of land forming a revenue and agrarian unit, but that mouzahs were often very much scattered and perhaps even arbitrarily created by the survey, and that you will find putnees and darputnees and other tenures holding shares in several mouzahs and many interests much intermixed in them. He would therefore merely submit for the consideration of the Council whether there were not practical difficulties of this nature in regard to the proposal of the hon'ble member which, as he understood it, did not take the form of a distinct amendment. The suggestion then which he (the President) threw out for the consideration of the Council was that which he had already mentioned, namely, that you should exclude all ryots, and include under the term "proprietor" all under-holders at fixed rents above the condition of a ryot. He believed that the term "ryot" as coming under Act X. of 1850 had a distinct meaning, which excluded putnees and such larger tenures, and at the same time also excluded some subordinate holders who were below the condition of ryots. He put his suggestion in this form, namely, that possibly we might get over the difficulty in this way by substituting in the amendment of the hon'ble the Advocate-General for the term "occupancy ryot" the simple term "ryot;" and secondly, substituting "ryot" for the term "actual cultivator" in the latter part of the amendment. In that case it would be left to the commissioners to determine who were "proprietors" under the act of a degree superior to ryots, and they would then assess those whom they held to be proprietors.

The Advocate-General said, having regard to the probable working of the Act and to the consideration that in any definition of "proprietor" it must be left to a certain extent to the commissioners to decide whom they would recognize as proprietors (the persons whom in the first instance they were to assess with the re-payment of the advance), he thought it would meet the suggestion made by His Honor the President if the definition of the term "proprietor" stood in this way:—

" 'Proprietor of lands' shall be taken to mean a person having a perpetual tenure or interest, at a fixed rate of rent, in such lands entitling him to the immediate occupation thereof, or to the receipt of rent from the ryots thereof, or from a tenant holding directly from him under a temporary lease."

The President said that he thought the effect of the clause would be to exclude grantees and other tenants of that kind: they were proprietors; but the only question was the

means of assessing the proportion of payment and collecting the money.. But he understood that the opinion of the Council was very much in favor of excluding such men, and although hon'ble members might not wholly approve of the definition, he hoped they would be induced to agree, on the understanding that a clause would be inserted enabling the commissioners to decide the question summarily as to who were and who were not included in the term "proprietor," without prejudice to the rights of the parties.

The substituted motion was then agreed to, and the section, as amended, was passed.

To the postponed section 4, the following proviso was added on the motion of Mr. SCHALOH:—

"Provided that the majority in number of the commissioners shall always be persons qualified as aforesaid."

BABOO JOTENDRO MOHYN TAGORE said, that although no notice of amendment stood in his name, he would take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Council to section 11 of the Bill. He did not know that he was in order in doing so, for the section was one of those that had been already agreed to by the Council. [THE PRESIDENT thought the hon'ble member was at liberty to proceed with his remarks]. It was the generally accepted rule that when a multiplicity of interests was concerned, the views of the majority should prevail; and he did not see why in this instance that rule should be departed from, and the views of only one-half of the persons interested should be considered binding on the other half of such persons. The section to which he had alluded enacted that in case the proprietors of not less than one moiety of the bheels to be drained should assent to the adoption of the scheme, the commissioners should proceed to consider it, &c. With the leave of the President he would move that "two-thirds" should be substituted for "one moiety."

The PRESIDENT said the question raised by the hon'ble member was one of great importance, namely, whether the whole or only a portion of the persons interested should be consulted in the matter. Perhaps he might strain a point in his own favor in order to go a little beyond the meaning of the hon'ble member's motion. The word "proprietor" was defined in a very large sense, as including a large proportion of persons having a permanent interest in the land; but as in clause 11 the right to vote is limited to the proprietors of the bheels and swamps to be drained, the proprietors of the lands to be affected other than bheels and swamps will have no voice in the matter. Perhaps it was not fair at this stage of the Bill that the matter should be explained for his satisfaction; but probably the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill or any other hon'ble member would enlighten him so far as to explain exactly the views which the committee entertained in limiting the section to what he might presume to be a minority of the persons who were interested in the matter. He himself felt that in a matter of this kind, if all the proprietors of the lands to be affected were consulted, a majority of votes would suffice. But he confessed that he had some doubt whether, if only the proprietors of the bheels and swamps to be drained were consulted, a majority of that minority of proprietors would suffice for the decision of a very important matter which would impose a heavy liability upon a large class of persons beyond those who were to be consulted under this section.

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that this provision, under which the assent was limited to one moiety of the proprietors of the bheels and swamps to be drained, was unanimously introduced by the select committee in substitution of the provision of the Bill as originally drawn, which provided that one-half of the proprietors of lands in any way affected by the drainage scheme should be required to give their assent. These swampy lands were peculiarly situated: they were enormous unreclaimed pieces of water; and of course the persons who were really interested in their drainage, and who would have mainly to pay for the improvement, were the owners of these large swamps. They were the people whose voice should be heard in the matter, as nearly the whole expense of the improvement would fall on them. At the same time there were round about the swamps a certain number of proprietors who would be more or less affected by the reclaiming of these bheels. Their lands would be improved and they would benefit, but not to such an extent that the drainage works would ever have been undertaken for them or by them had the swamps been out of consideration. Their benefit was in fact accidental, and arose from their happening to be in the vicinity of the lands which were to be reclaimed. The work was not so important to these holders of adjacent lands as to the proprietors of the bheels; and it seemed very hard that a few litigious persons amongst the petty holders whose lands might be affected, should have the power to obstruct the operation of this Bill and prevent the reclamation of the swamps. After great consideration the committee thought it would be best to throw the onus of adopting or rejecting the work upon the proprietors of the swamps themselves. It would be very hard if one-half of these large proprietors were willing to have the work carried out, that a few petty proprietors, whose whole interest in the measure amounted to a few rupees, should have it in their power to put a stop to these works being carried out. It might be said that if their interest was so small why make them pay at all; but as they unquestionably would benefit by the works which had to be carried out for the reclamation of the bheels, it was only fair and just that they should contribute towards the expense to the extent of their benefit. That was the principle on which the select committee had framed the section. There seemed to be a further misapprehension of the intention of the section. The assent of the proprietors of

The PRESIDENT said he now proposed to defer the further consideration of the Bill to the next meeting of the Council, and to have the Bill re-printed in the meantime. He would at the same time remark that there seemed to remain two questions for the consideration of hon'ble members. The first question was that the proprietors not consulted as to the adoption of a scheme should not be assessed to a greater degree than the increase in the value of their holdings; and the second question was, how it was to be decided who was a "proprietor," and therefore be liable to be assessed for contribution, and who was not a "proprietor." If the commissioners found themselves unable summarily to settle that question, it occurred to him that the superior holder might be allowed to pay at his option, and to take the chance of recovering from those who may be sub-proprietors under him. Suppose there was a superior holder who denied the rights claimed by under-holders and was willing to pay, and there was reasonable doubt who the under-proprietors were, such a plan set aside much difficulty. It might be just as convenient to let the superior holder pay, and leave him to recover from his subordinate holder under the provisions of the Bill.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

#### REGULATION OF LODGING-HOUSES AT POOREE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill for the better regulation of "lodging-houses at Pooree" be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the select committee.

The motion was agreed to.

In section 1, the interpretation section, the word "Inmate" was thus defined:

"The word 'Inmate' shall mean a person passing the night in any house."

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the omission of the clause interpreting the word "Inmate." He said he did not think this interpretation at all necessary, and it appeared inconsistent with the mode in which the term was used in sections 6 and 7. Under section 6 the health officer was required to certify the largest number "of lodgers which the house could accommodate, having regard to the number of inmates residing therein." There the term was used with regard to the residence of a person other than a lodger; and again in section 7 the following words were found: "shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two Rupees for every lodger for each night during any part of which such lodger shall be an 'inmate' of such house."

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN suggested that it would be better to leave the consideration of the interpretation section until the Council had settled the other clauses of the Bill.

The consideration of the section was then postponed.

Sections 2 to 5 were agreed to.

In section 6, on the motion of Mr. EDEN, the words "persons permanently residing" were substituted for the words "inmates residing."

Section 7 having been read—

BABOO JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that it might so happen that some relatives of the lodging-house-keeper might come in during the festival from a distance: such persons, he thought, should not be considered "lodgers"; it would be very hard that a person might not receive his own relatives into his house without becoming subject to the provisions of this Bill.

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that if the relatives paid hire for the accommodation they would be "lodgers;" otherwise they would not.

The section was then agreed to.

Section 8 was agreed to after a verbal amendment.

Section 9 was agreed to.

Section 10 was agreed to after a verbal amendment.

Sections 11 and 12 were agreed to.

By section 13 the lodging-house-keeper was required to report, amongst other things, cases of "dangerous" sickness.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought it should not be left to the lodging-house-keeper to make a report of sickness only when he thought it "dangerous," because it would leave him to determine a very serious question as to the danger or otherwise of the illness. The sickness might be the beginning of a choleraic epidemic, and might result in very serious consequences. He thought therefore that a report should be required of all sickness.

On the motion of Mr. EDEN the word "serious" was substituted for "dangerous," and the section, as amended, was agreed to.

Sections 14 to 38 were agreed to.

Section 39 provided for the extension of the Act to Bhobanessur and Jajipora.

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN drew attention to section 22 in connection with this section. Section 22 provided that fees and penalties imposed under the Act should be "employed in the sanitation of the town of Pooree. The section under consideration empowered the extension of the provisions of the Act to the other places mentioned, and he was not quite sure

whether a special provision was not required to provide that the fees and penalties levied in those places should be expended in their improvement and not in the sanitation of Pooree.

The consideration of the section was then postponed.

Section 40 and schedules A and B were agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

# RECOVERY OF FINES.

MOULVY ABDOL LUTFY moved that the time prescribed for the submission of the report of the select committee on the Bill to make better provision for the recovery of certain fines imposed in Bengal be extended for three weeks.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th instant.

## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1871.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.		Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Moon's Phase.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.						Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°				Miles.	Inches.	
Mar.	1st	30.882	84.9	70.0	138.5	76.3	72.8	70.4	0.83	SS W & S by W	...	114.3	0.85	Stratous and overcast. Foggy from 5 to 8 A.M. Thunder and lightning from 3½ to 9 P.M. Rain at 1, 4, and from 6½ to 11 P.M.
	2nd	29.93	70.5	67.0	...	69.7	68.0	67.0	.93	SS E & variable	...	178.1	0.83	Overcast. Thunder at 2½ A.M., 8, and 10 P.M. Lightning at 2½ A.M. and 8 P.M. Rain nearly the whole day.
	3rd	29.46	70.5	65.0	...	69.0	66.8	65.8	.93	SE	...	224.2	0.79	Chiefly overcast. Rain from 1 to 4 and at 12 A.M. and from 8 to 8½ P.M.
	4th	29.47	77.1	64.0	132.0	69.8	66.1	63.1	.90	W N W & N W	69	187.4	0.74	Clear and clouds of different kinds. Slightly foggy from 8 to 10 P.M. Rain at 8 A.M.
	5th	29.83	79.5	68.0	135.0	71.8	68.9	61.2	.71	W & W S W	...	95.2	...	Cirrocumuli, cirrostrati, and clear. Foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	6th	29.90	82.0	66.4	139.0	73.2	67.2	62.4	.70	WS W, S by W & S	...	93.2	...	Clear and cumuli.
	7th	29.13	83.8	69.0	137.0	75.4	70.0	66.2	.74	S by W & N W	...	213.0	...	Clear and cirrostrati.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20.3
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	84.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.81
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.57
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	5.41
	... { by anemometer gauge	5.18
Ditto ditto, average of 17 previous years	...	0.48
Ditto ditto, between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	6.16
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	1.79

GOPSENAUTH SEN,

The 10th March 1871.

In charge of the Observatory.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th March 1871.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Nat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	March											
	5th	10	30.073	30.053	74.0	68.0	76	SSE	...	...	OS	b
	14	16	29.821	29.830	76.5	63.0	36	W	...	...	OS	b
	6th	10	30.050	30.048	76.0	69.0	65	SW	...	...	CK	b
	16	16	29.813	29.836	72.0	66.6	60	SSW	...	...	CK	b
	7th	10	29.851	29.869	72.0	72.5	76	SW	...	...	CK	b
	16	16	29.863	29.868	72.0	73.5	64	S by W	...	...	CK	b
	8th	10	30.024	30.047	69.5	68.2	93	SW	...	...	C	b
	16	16	29.811	29.820	72.5	66.4	38	W by S	...	...	...	b
	9th	10	30.009	30.027	78.0	70.7	69	SSW	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.874	29.892	86.7	74.0	39	SW	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.867	29.876	81.0	74.4	72	SSW	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.811	29.820	87.0	78.6	66	N	...	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.840	29.878	78.5	73.5	77	SW	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.847	29.865	89.0	78.0	59	SSW	...	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	5th	10	30.071	30.047	77	71	73	ENE	29°	...	CK	b
	16	16	29.823	29.828	80	73	70	SSW	62°	...	CK	b
	6th	10	30.051	30.061	79	70	68	SSW	53°	...	CK	b
	16	16	29.832	29.845	81	72	62	SSW	130°	...	CK	b
	7th	10	30.022	30.038	81	73	66	SSW	149°	...	CK	b
	16	16	29.883	29.889	81	74	70	S	103°	...	CK, C	b
	8th	10	30.039	30.043	77	73	81	NW	82°	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.820	29.826	84	70	48	NW	47°	...	...	b
	9th	10	30.024	30.034	81	75	74	SSW	88°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.804	29.809	82	74	66	S	121°	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.870	29.882	82	75	62	SSW	121°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.851	29.857	82	78	62	SSW	131°	...	...	b, m
	11th	10	29.860	29.866	83	79	78	SSW	140°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.862	29.868	84	79	75	SSW	119°	...	...	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	5th	10	29.850	29.872	71	68	70	NNE	42°	...	K	b
	16	16	29.840	29.837	82	65	95	W	102°	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.822	29.833	75	63	47	E	37°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.870	29.878	60	66	37	WSW	0.8°	...	...	b
	7th	10	29.840	29.862	77	69	80	N	8.0°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.853	29.865	81	68	48	WSW	7.7°	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.867	29.870	79	67	50	E	4.1°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.831	29.842	81	74	68	SW	6.0°	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.827	29.840	78	70	72	ENE	4.2°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.740	29.870	62	70	53	W	2.5°	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.841	29.863	80	81	27	NE	3.9°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.800	29.819	87	67	30	WSW	6.7°	...	...	b
MADRAS.	5th	10	29.855	29.874	77	61	63	SE	6°	0.14	...	b
	16	16	29.793	29.823	85	77	68	ESE	10°	...	...	b, m
	6th	10	29.881	29.893	85	78	64	E	13°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.810	29.840	85	77	68	ESE	12°	...	...	b
	7th	10	29.801	29.821	80	76	78	ESE by E	2°	1.06	...	b
	16	16	29.842	29.862	83	76	67	ENE	7°	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.801	29.831	84	74	67	ENE	10°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.821	29.851	86	77	64	E	6°	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.821	29.851	85	78	64	NE	8°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.850	29.870	84	74	60	NE by E	6°	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.852	29.864	85	74	57	NE by E	7°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.804	29.834	84	70	40	N	5°	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	5th	10	29.855	29.874	77	61	63	SE	6°	0.14	...	b
	16	16	29.793	29.823	85	77	68	ESE	10°	...	...	b, m
	6th	10	29.881	29.893	85	78	64	E	13°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.810	29.840	85	77	68	ESE	12°	...	...	b
	7th	10	29.801	29.821	80	76	78	ESE by E	2°	1.06	...	b
	16	16	29.842	29.862	83	76	67	ENE	7°	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.801	29.831	84	74	67	ENE	10°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.821	29.851	86	77	64	E	6°	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.821	29.851	85	78	64	NE	8°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.850	29.870	84	74	60	NE by E	6°	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.852	29.864	85	74	57	NE by E	7°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.804	29.834	84	70	40	N	5°	...	...	b
ASTOR.	5th	10	29.855	29.874	77	61	63	SE	6°	0.14	...	b
	16	16	29.793	29.823	85	77	68	ESE	10°	...	...	b, m
	6th	10	29.881	29.893	85	78	64	E	13°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.810	29.840	85	77	68	ESE	12°	...	...	b
	7th	10	29.801	29.821	80	76	78	ESE by E	2°	1.06	...	b
	16	16	29.842	29.862	83	76	67	ENE	7°	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.801	29.831	84	74	67	ENE	10°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.821	29.851	86	77	64	E	6°	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.821	29.851	85	78	64	NE	8°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.850	29.870	84	74	60	NE by E	6°	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.852	29.864	85	74	57	NE by E	7°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.804	29.834	84	70	40	N	5°	...	...	b

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,  
The 11th March 1871.HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	Stations.	Rainfall from 20th to 28th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 27th Feb. to 5th Mar. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
COCHIN.	Cottack { Telegraph Office ...	0.10	0.10	0.70	6th Mar. 1871.	
	{ Jail ...	0.10	0.31	0.87	ditto.	
	Falae Point ...	Not received	Not received	0.30	18th Feb. 1871.	
	Jagipore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	28th Feb. 1871.	
	Kandraparah ...	ditto	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
	Jagatsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	2.50	ditto.	
	Samuelipore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Bahawan ...	0.50	0.89	1.44	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Bludhruck ...	Nil	Not received	0.27	16th Feb. 1871.	
	Poonce ...	0.00	ditto	1.61	ditto.	
CUTTA NAPORE.	Khyardah ...	0.25	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Banarabhaugh ...	Nil	0.88	1.08	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachamba ...	0.01	1.02	1.11	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Randhee ...	Nil	2.13	2.13	ditto.	
	Palanow ...	ditto	Not received	0.24	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Purnia ...	ditto	2.30	2.30	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Golundpore ...	Not received	Not received	...	...	Not recorded.
	Ghyabansa ...	0.02	2.45	3.13	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Patna ...	Nil	0.02	0.02	ditto.	
PATNA.	Behar ...	ditto	Not received	0.28	30th Feb. 1871.	
	Barh ...	ditto	0.17	0.97	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Dinapore ...	ditto	0.02	0.02	ditto.	
	Gya ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Sherghetty ...	Nil	ditto	0.16	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Nawalah ...	ditto	0.87	1.09	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Arungabad ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Chunnapore ...	Nil	Nil	0.18	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Chupiah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	Not received 13th to 16th Feb.
	Sawan ...	0.00	0.24	1.54	ditto.	
BRACUFORE.	Bloufferpore ...	0.10	Nil	0.01	ditto.	
	Darbhanga ...	0.01	0.07	0.43	ditto.	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Soetanore ...	0.20	2.45	3.74	ditto.	Not received 16th to 22nd Jan.
	Tajpore ...	Nil	0.04	0.24	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	0.09	0.09	ditto.	
	Buxar ...	ditto	0.30	0.34	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Blubbocah ...	Nil	0.43	0.43	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Banaraj ...	ditto	Not received	0.20	30th Feb. 1871.	
	Rhaugulpore ...	ditto	0.33	0.05	6th Mar. 1871.	
BRACUFORE.	Mudhoypoorah ...	0.55	Not received	1.35	30th Feb. 1871.	
	Banka ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	Not received 18th to 19th Feb.
	Munglerr ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Jamoor ...	ditto	1.43	1.74	ditto.	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Degousari ...	Not received	Not received	0.05	19th Feb. 1871.	ditto.
	Deoghur ...	Nil	0.02	0.02	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	3.00	3.01	ditto.	From 13th Feb.
	Hajmohal ...	ditto	Not received	0.00	20th Feb. 1871.	From 13th Feb.
	Parneuh ...	0.03	0.41	0.73	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Rampore Banulash ...	Nil	0.80	0.01	ditto.	
BURNAGE.	Nattora ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	20th Feb. 1871.	
	Hograh ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	0.10	ditto	0.09	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	Nil	1.61	1.03	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Behampore ...	ditto	1.28	1.30	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	ditto	0.07	1.08	ditto.	From 16th Jan.
	Lalugh ...	ditto	1.00	1.04	ditto.	
	Fulna ...	0.03	1.03	1.68	ditto.	
	Coimereelly ...	Nil	2.11	2.11	ditto.	
	Serajungo ...	ditto	1.20	1.55	ditto.	
BURNAGE.	Kanupore ...	ditto	2.30	2.30	ditto.	Not received 22nd Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Blowanjungo ...	ditto	Not received	0.31	20th Feb. 1871.	From 22nd Jan.
	Titalya ...	0.04	3.00	3.18	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Burdwan ...	0.33	2.23	2.80	ditto.	
	Culwa ...	Not received	2.87	2.87	ditto.	Not received 20th to 25th Feb.
	Culina ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Hood-Bood ...	0.30	3.23	3.44	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Banoorah ...	0.35	3.33	3.70	ditto.	
	Bloungungo ...	0.05	2.25	2.30	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	Nil	2.15	2.25	ditto.	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
BURNAGE.	Booghly ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Howerah ...	0.18	8.00	6.40	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Almanapora ...	Not received	7.31	7.49	ditto.	Not received 20th to 26th Feb.
	Contai ...	Nil	1.53	1.89	ditto.	
	Garbetta ...	0.04	3.80	3.74	ditto.	Not received 6th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Tamluk ...	0.63	11.84	12.99	ditto.	Not received 16th to 19th Jan. and 6th to 12th Feb.
	Kishanghur ...	0.07	2.81	2.97	ditto.	
	Bongong ...	Not received	0.75	0.75	ditto.	Not received 13th to 16th Feb.
	Kharghat ...	Nil	2.13	2.43	ditto.	
	Alsharpara ...	ditto	2.36	3.15	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	Chandlangah ...	ditto	2.70	2.70	ditto.	
	Kochitash ...	0.01	3.29	3.48	ditto.	
	Indore ...	0.21	6.49	6.60	ditto.	
	Indore ...	0.13	0.91	0.38	ditto.	From 16th Feb.
	Khoshmash ...	Nil	2.10	3.10	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	0.60	5.41	6.10	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...					

District.	Stations.	Rainfall from 24th to 26th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 27th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1871.	Rate from 1st JANUARY 1871.		Remarks.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
PURNIAH— (Continued)	Alipore { Jail ...	0.21	4.00	6.53	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Alipore { Dispensary ...	0.28	4.00	6.24	ditto.	
	Darrackpore ...	Nil	0.00	0.42	ditto.	
	Dum Dum ...	ditto	0.29	0.39	ditto.	
	Sarnag ...	ditto	6.14	6.70	ditto.	
	Sakherah ...	ditto	7.81	7.81	ditto.	
	Bussorah ...	ditto	6.46	6.69	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.37	6.00	7.39	ditto.	
Dacca.	Barrapora ...	0.29	3.03	3.34	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Not received	0.24	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Dacca { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	3.00	26th Mar. 1871.	Not received 23th to 25th Jan.
	Darrasul ...	ditto	4.08	4.11	ditto.	
	Dawlat Khan ...	ditto	1.40	1.49	ditto.	
	Fernapore ...	ditto	3.31	4.11	ditto.	
	Madanpore ...	0.08	4.20	3.31	ditto.	
	Karnapore ...	0.34	3.52	3.09	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	0.66	0.00	1.61	ditto.	Not received 13th to 16th Feb.
	Jamulpore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Asteah ...	Nil	31.40	32.60	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Kishorgunge ...	ditto	1.28	1.50	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	0.01	0.83	1.76	ditto.	
	Vachar ...	0.17	Not received	1.07	26th Feb. 1871.	
Chittagong.	Hyalakandy ...	Not received	ditto	0.02	18th Feb. 1871.	From 13th Feb.
	Kujah ...	0.24	ditto	0.51	20th Feb. 1871.	
Chokk Shuar.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	7.40	7.40	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	3.54	3.54	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Changamata Hill ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Nakhal ...	Nil	3.13	3.28	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Tipperah ...	ditto	1.21	1.20	ditto.	
	Brakmanbarah ...	ditto	Not received	0.16	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Akub ...	ditto	0.80	0.80	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Raza ...	ditto	1.20	1.80	ditto.	
	Gowalparah ...	ditto	Not received	0.42	26th Feb. 1871.	
Adu.	Thabree ...	Not received	ditto	...	...	
	Torna (Garo Hills) ...	1.22	ditto	2.09	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	31st Jan. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Jail ...	0.14	0.78	1.60	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Faru ...	ditto	ditto	...	...	Not recorded.
	Kalnottah ...	Nil	2.35	2.38	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Jalpaigorie ...	0.02	2.73	2.92	ditto.	
	Boda ...	Nil	1.13	1.13	ditto.	Not received 30th Jan. to 13th Feb.
	Teopore ...	Not received	Not received	0.06	19th Feb. 1871.	
Adu.	Nawgon ...	ditto	ditto	0.23	ditto.	Not received 5th to 15th Jan.
	Mangluy ...	0.02	ditto	0.04	26th Feb. 1871.	From 30th Jan.
	Burpota ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	Not received 13th to 16th Feb.
	Amchatty ...	ditto	ditto	0.77	ditto.	Not received 1st Jan.
	Seemantur ...	1.20	ditto	2.40	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	0.71	ditto	1.47	ditto.	Not received 23rd to 26th Jan.
	Naxerah ...	0.24	ditto	2.63	ditto.	
	Debraghur ...	0.04	ditto	3.41	ditto.	
	Sudhya ...	0.04	ditto	3.29	ditto.	ditto ditto.
	Phillone ...	0.01	ditto	0.03	ditto.	
Adu.	Chorrapoonjee ...	0.71	5.41	6.32	5th Mar. 1871.	From 19th Feb.
	Jowai ...	1.14	Not received	2.16	26th Feb. 1871.	Not received 6th to 13th Feb.
Adu.	Sanyogodung ...	Not received	ditto	1.00	19th Feb. 1871.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,  
The 11th March 1871.





*Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the Preceding Table Reduced to Sea Level, with Mean Wind Direction.*

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea level.	Wind.	
			Proportional prevalence Max=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	...	Not received.	...	...
Madras	30.024	...	61	N 14° E
Vinayapatam	30.023	75.0	63	S 46° E
Akyab	30.087	71.0	57	N 18° W
False Point	30.010	73.0	13	N 62° E
Cuttack	30.027	70.1	39	N 82° W
Gaugor Island	30.018	71.0	84	N 50° W
Chittazong	30.016	70.0	86	N 11° W
Calcutta	30.017	69.3	04	N 74° W
Jessore	30.017	68.9	77	N 13° W
Dacca	30.007	68.8	84	N 61° W
Cachar	29.994	68.4	60	S 9° E
Bazareebaugh	30.037	68.1	07	N 61° W
Berhampore	30.010	68.0	76	N 50° W
Patna	30.046	67.4	88	N 53° W
Maugher	29.990	66.0	73	N 46° W
Darjeeling	30.020	64.3	33	N 74° W
Gowalparah	29.971	60.5	33	N 83° E
Shillong	30.004	67.3	21	S 77° W
Banarès	30.056	63.3	62	N 67° W
Koorkee	30.078	61.0	44	N 61° W

**NOTE.**

**Barometric Pressure.**—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippé's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

**Temperature.**—The mean temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17, on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

**Wind Direction.**—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half-month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half-month which shall shew the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.*

Calcutta,  
The 11th March 1871.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th March 1871 on 1,270½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.		Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Mra.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	111,336	1,09,565 5 7	14,925 15 7	550,008 20	3,62,140 8 0	32,370 10 1	46,945 5 8		
Or per mile of railway		124 11 6	11 8 7		275 5 6	25 4 7	36 13 2		
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	897,418	12,78,373 13 0	117,146 5 4	4,361,207 0	21,76,677 2 3	201,126 8 1	408,339 13 5		
Total for 8 weeks	908,754	14,37,932 3 7	151,811 1 11	5,940,375 20	35,28,317 3 0	322,474 12 2	465,285 0 1		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	(113,951)	1,08,378 8 11	15,668 3 3	767,825 10	4,02,839 10 5	30,925 19 4	52,463 3 0		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		140 12 3	13 14 7		320 2 11	24 13 0	40 7 7		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,123,763	20,63,788 8 10	199,180 11 8	5,607,512 10	30,48,361 11 11	332,972 16 1	532,164 9 10		

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th March 1871 on 233 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Mra.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,700	14,080 7 11	1,291 10 9	53,860 10	18,402 8 0	1,605 8 0	2,330 12 8
Or per mile of railway		60 2 11	5 16 10		62 14 10	7 12 0	10 7 60
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	42,374	1,62,450 15 10	13,974 13 6	438,734 20	1,28,033 11 0	11,739 0 1	25,712 12 7
Total for 8 weeks	47,074	1,63,530 7 0	15,265 4 3	492,594 30	1,40,510 1 9	12,433 7 10	28,046 13 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,346	16,070 9 1	1,478 13 0	64,894 0	19,471 14 0	1,726 18 0	2,358 12 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		78 1 8	6 12 2		87 5 2	7 12 0	14 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	86,107	1,81,712 11 0	17,678 13 6	611,503 20	1,50,039 6 4	11,008 3 10	26,081 17 3

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th March 1871 on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Mra.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,044	51,317 15 2	1,562 9 7	118,237 32	23,000 14 10	2,115 18 4	3,578 7 11
Or per mile of railway	192	120 13 3	11 13 0	750 0	147 5 8	13 10 5	14 8 3
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	230,472	1,42,922 11 8	13,101 17 11	761,350 22	1,76,350 14 10	16,145 0 10	29,858 12 9
Total for 8 weeks	260,516	1,43,247 10 8	14,663 7 8	979,587 14	1,80,000 13 8	16,268 19 5	33,233 0 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,030	16,154 18 6	1,366 8 5	121,675 5	21,173 1 5	3,340 16 0	3,389 16 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	184	132 13 0	12 8 4	754 0	136 15 3	17 2 0	20 8 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	360,065	1,82,661 13 8	15,378 8 6	980,040 31	1,42,677 8 6	15,647 1 4	29,921 0 9

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

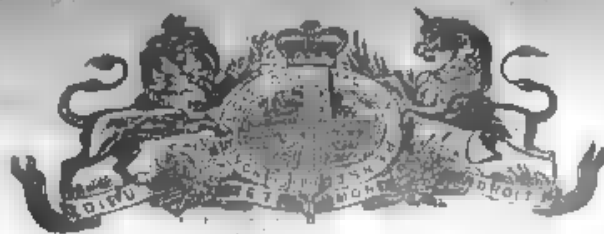
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1871, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Mra.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,491	1,241 11 3	131 3 5	30,830 30	341 2 8	51 2 6	108 8 9
Or per mile of railway	267	44 5 8	4 8 8	1099 11	12 3 11	1 4 4	3 13 1
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	165,391	32,201 7 0	2,229 5 4	244,401 12	7,087 0 3	736 14 1	3,017 16 5
Total for 23 weeks	172,882	33,442 13 0	2,360 5 0	275,231 6	7,428 2 0	787 16 5	3,125 8 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,921	1,201 3 3	110 3 2	12,632 14	409 0 6	42 13 11	161 2 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	243	43 14 6	3 13 8	451 0	15 11 8	1 10 8	5 8 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	107,031	20,340 7 0	1,539 9 10	237,776 0	6,818 0 5	809 8 11	2,754 15 0

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# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

### Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

*Saturday, the 11th March 1871.*

#### Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

T. H. COWIE, Esq., *Advocate-General,*  
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,  
A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,  
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,  
MOHLY AHDOOL LUTREFF KHAN BAHADOOR,  
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

F. F. WYMAN, Esq.,  
BANOO JOTERENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,  
T. H. WORDIE, Esq.,  
AND  
BANOO DIGUMBER MITTAL.

#### CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the Bill to amend Act VI. of 1868, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, be read in Council. He said he had explained at the last meeting the circumstances under which this Bill was framed, and he need not again go into the question. The Bill was a very short one, and had been circulated to hon'ble members. There was one point, however, to which he would draw attention, namely, that there was an omission in the first section. The section, as drawn, provided that "all Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, and such other Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate on that behalf, shall \* \* \* be a body corporate," &c. It was intended to confine the selection of the Justices for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa to those who were resident in Calcutta; it was necessary therefore that the words "resident in Calcutta" should be inserted after "Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa."

The motion was agreed to.

#### DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS.

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the Bill to facilitate drainage in certain districts of Bengal be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

After a verbal amendment in the definition of "proprietor of lands"—

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that the next motion that he had to make was with reference to one of the two points deferred at the last meeting at the suggestion of the President. The amendment that he would now move was intended to limit the proportion to be charged against each proprietor to an amount below that to which the value of the land might be increased:—

"XXIa.—The amount to be apportioned by the Commissioners against the proprietor of any lands which before the commencement of the works were to some extent fit for cultivation, but were improved by the said works, shall not, in respect of such lands, exceed the amount of the increased value, which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, shall have been conferred on such lands by such works."

It was obviously just that some such provision should be made as the works would be undertaken at the instance of the proprietors of the bheel lands, the owners of the surrounding lands having no voice in the matter. Therefore, as the work might be undertaken in opposition to the views of the surrounding land-owners, it was fair that the amount they should be called upon to pay should not exceed the increased value of their lands.

BABOO DICUMBER MITTAR said that the effect of this section would be to throw almost the whole burden of the cost of the drainage works on the owners of the bheel lands, and at the same time relieve the owners of the land improved, that is the surrounding lands, from all uncertainty as to their share of contribution towards those works—since the proposed section limits such contribution to the increased value conferred on those lands by the drainage works. Whereas, in the case of the proprietors of bheels, even if the actual cost of the work exceeded the estimate by a hundred per cent., they would have to make good every pie of it. No doubt such a result would not be very encouraging to the holders of the bheels to come forward and ask for improvements of this kind. At the same time it was but fair and proper that there should be a reasonable limit to the State demand in respect of lands, the benefits conferred upon which by the proposed works could not by any possibility be fairly ascertained, and which on that account he had always contended should be altogether exempted from all liability to meet the cost of the drainage works.

The HON'BLE ASHLEY COEN said the object of the proposed section was to throw the burden as much as possible on those for whose benefit the work was undertaken, and on whose motion the expense was incurred; at the same time he thought the owners of the surrounding lands, who derived a contingent advantage, should contribute to the extent of the benefit derived by them.

The PRESIDENT said that there seemed to him to be only two alternative courses, either to give votes to all interested, or to protect those who did not vote in the manner proposed by this clause. At the last meeting it was clearly shown that it would be very difficult to ascertain who the proprietors were, especially when the definition of "proprietor" was so large; and on the whole it was considered that the main burden of the work should be undertaken by the proprietors of the bheels, who would chiefly benefit by the improvement, and who alone were empowered to decide whether the work should be carried out or not. Therefore he thought that of these two courses the Council would do wisely to accept the alternative provided for by this clause. He thought this course was less open to objection than the other.

BABOO DICUMBER MITTAR said that if he was not out of order, he would state that he thought there would be some difficulty in giving effect to this and the preceding section. Both these sections made it imperative on the commissioners, whilst making the apportionment, to keep closely in view the relative benefits conferred on the land. Now, admitting for the sake of argument that an extensive basin covering an area of twenty-four thousand beegahs could, in spite of the monsoon rains, and the spill waters from the adjacent lands finding their way into the plain, be kept sufficiently dry to admit of its being immediately brought under cultivation, without allowing the bheel gradually, or at all events partially, to silt up, how, he asked, could the relative benefits conferred on the lands by the drainage works be ascertained, except by an actual survey of the crop on the land. In the case of improved land, it was the increased profit that was to be the measure of apportionment, which meant that the yield of the land after the drainage works had come into operation was to be compared with the yield of the same land before the drainage work was executed. If such land yielded one rupee and eight annas per beegah before, and two rupees after the improvement was effected, the amount apportioned against the land would be the amount of the increase, or eight annas. In regard to the bheel lands the apportionment was to be according to the benefits which they had respectively derived. Now, by section 23 of this Bill, it was provided that the apportionment must be made within six months after the completion of the works was certified to the commissioners. It might so happen that the drainage work might be completed in November or December, and in that case there would be no crop before another thirteen months. Moreover, he thought that one season's crop was not a sufficient test to determine the relative benefit conferred on uncultivated land, or the improvements effected on land previously under cultivation.

The PRESIDENT said it seemed to him that the hon'ble member was going beyond the limits of the motion before the Council; his remarks rather related to section 23, and he would be at liberty to propose an amendment on that section when the present motion was disposed of.

The proposed section XXIIa was then agreed to.

BABOO DICUMBER MITTAR said—for the reasons he had already given, he would now move the substitution of "eighteen months" for "six months" in the second line of section 23.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, he thought that this section, in its practical working, would quite meet the objection of the hon'ble member. The difficulty which he suggested seemed to be simply this, that the period of six months might not be sufficient to enable the commissioners to determine, from the materials before them, whether and to what extent the lands affected by the works had been improved. If the commissioners found themselves in that position, he (the Advocate-General) apprehended that under the section as it stood it would be perfectly competent and right for them under such circumstances not to make such apportion-

ment. In that case it would be competent for the Lieutenant-Governor, who was not limited to any time, to appoint an officer to make the apportionment. The officer appointed by the Government would not be limited by the period of six months or by any other period; and if he agreed with the commissioners in determining that there were not sufficient materials before them, he would defer the revision and apportionment until he was in a position to do so.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said, the real object of the provision was merely to prevent needless delays. It was intended to meet the case of the commissioners "neglecting or refusing" to make the apportionment. It in no way bound the commissioners to report within any particular time,—if they could not report within six months they had only to say so, and the time would be extended without limit simply by the omission of the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint any officer to supersede them. There was nothing to make it compulsory on the Lieutenant-Governor to take action on the expiry of the first six months, and it was never contemplated that he should do so.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, he understood that the provision was intended simply to guard against the commissioners, who were to be the owners of the land interested, neglecting to make an enquiry and report; and that in such a case the Lieutenant-Governor might take the matter into his own hands. Now he (Baboo Digumber Mitter) thought, the only way to effect the object in view was to extend the period within which the commissioners were to make the apportionment to eighteen months; for it so happened that if the works were completed in November or December, it would be fully twelve months before there would be a crop on the land, and it would take some time to make enquiries: so that eighteen months was the shortest period within which the apportionment could be made.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the hon'ble member seemed to forget that, under the section as it stood, the commissioners were not bound to make their apportionment within six months. The section merely provided that if the commissioners did not make the apportionment within six months, the Lieutenant-Governor might appoint an officer to do so. But there was nothing to prevent the Lieutenant-Governor from allowing the commissioners further time, if it appeared that the apportionment could not be made within six months. The object of the section was merely to provide against neglect in making the apportionment where the proper materials were before the commissioners: it did not bind them to make the apportionment within that time when they had not the means of doing so.

MR. ROBINSON said, he would point out, in support of the hon'ble member's amendment proposing to extend the time to eighteen months, that it seemed to him that it would be a great mistake for the Council to provide that the commissioners should make their apportionment within a certain time, when it was not possible that they could do so within that time. In the case of a wheel it was perfectly impossible for any one to say, within six months of the completion of the drainage works, to what extent the land had become culturable or had increased in value. And although this was only a permissive Bill, yet he thought the Bill should not limit the time for making an apportionment to a period within which it was truly impossible to come to any conclusion.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN observed that, in reality, there was no limit of time within which the apportionment must be made: the enquiry might go on for six years, if the Lieutenant-Governor did not exercise his power of interference under the section.

THE PRESIDENT said, he thought there was a very great deal of reason in what had fallen from the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Robinson). At the same time, he also took the view of the learned Advocate-General that the power was merely permissive in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. It might be that, within six months, the Lieutenant-Governor might be satisfied that the commissioners were so much disagreed amongst themselves, that it was advisable to take the matter out of their hands and put it in the hands of some one else. He fully admitted that that course should not be taken lightly, and the section could only be passed on the supposition that the Lieutenant-Governor would exercise a reasonable discretion in the matter. Whether it would be desirable to extend the time, subject to the risk of its being wasted, as in the case of the commissioners disagreeing amongst themselves—whether it would be desirable to run the risk of that evil, or the risk of an abuse of power by the Lieutenant-Governor—he would leave in the hands of the Council.

MR. WYMAN said, it seemed to him that, if the section was passed as it stood, the commissioners might feel themselves bound to come to a decision, before they had the proper materials to do so. If it was intended to give a discretionary limit of time, he thought it would be better to fix the extreme limit. The commissioners might come to a decision within three months. It did not follow that they would defer their decision to the full time, if they had sufficient materials to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Therefore, on all grounds, he thought the time should be extended to eighteen months.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said, he most strongly objected to any such alteration of the section as was contemplated by the amendment before the Council. If the time for the making of the apportionment were extended to eighteen months, he thought the work would be allowed to crawl on till the full time had expired: it would merely be an inducement to postpone the determination of the enquiry indefinitely. So long as the period of six months was maintained in the Bill, it would induce the commissioners to attend to the work of apportionment. He could not see that there was any difficulty at all as the section now stood. As



had been already pointed out, there was really no limit as to the time in which the commissioners were to complete their work, though the section did provide that, in the case of recalcant zemindars neglecting or refusing to make the apportionment, the Lieutenant-Governor would have the power to step in and appoint an officer to settle the matter.

THE PRESIDENT said that, on the whole, he was inclined to submit a compromise, and propose that a period of twelve months should be fixed instead of six.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said, he thought that the ground on which the hon'ble member, who was in favor of an extension of the period within which the commissioners should be required to make an apportionment of the cost of the drainage works, had based his argument, was founded on a false premise. He said that the crop must be inspected to enable the commissioners to arrive at a proper decision of the benefits derived by the improvement. If that was the ground on which the argument was based, he (Mr. Thompson) thought that even a delay of eighteen months might give a false impression, if they made the crop the measure of the amount to be levied. One year might prove a very bad season, and it would be unfair to base on that ground the award to be given. The 21st section of the Bill said that the award of the commissioners should be determined with reference to the quantity of the land which would be benefited by the improvement, and the benefit derived by the land. If the land benefited had been entirely wheel land, and had been brought into a cultivable condition, the commissioners would be able to decide, with reference to the quality of the land and the rent at which it was likely to be let as compared with land in adjacent places, the charges to which the proprietors would be liable. An inspection of the crop, it seemed to him, would be altogether unnecessary.

The Council then divided on BAHOO DIGUMBER MITTER'S motion to substitute eighteen months for six months, in line 2 of section 23:—

AYES—5.  
Bahoo Digumber Mitter.  
Mr. Wordie.  
Bahoo Joteendro Mohun Tagore.  
Mr. Wyman.  
„ Robinson.

NOES—6.  
Moulvy Abdool Lutef.  
Mr. Schaleh.  
„ Rivers Thompson.  
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.  
The Advocate-General.  
The President.

The motion was therefore negatived.

THE PRESIDENT then moved the substitution of "twelve months" for "six months."

The Council divided:—

AYES—7.  
Bahoo Digumber Mitter.  
Mr. Wordie.  
Bahoo Joteendro Mohun Tagore.  
Mr. Wyman.  
„ Robinson.  
„ Schaleh.  
The President.

NOES—4.  
Moulvy Abdool Lutef.  
Mr. Rivers Thompson.  
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.  
The Advocate-General.

The motion was therefore carried.

On the motion of the President, the words "within six months" were inserted after the word "or," in the 6th line of the same section.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, two verbal amendments were made in section XXXIIa.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved the introduction of the following section after section 40, with the object of giving effect to the views expressed by the President at the last meeting of the Council:—

"XLc. Whenever more persons than one may claim or be alleged to be proprietors of any lands within the meaning of this Act, the commissioners may, in a summary way, determine which of such persons is for the purposes of this Act to be deemed to be the proprietor of such lands, and shall determine to be proprietor of such lands any person who, being the owner of a superior tenure or interest in such lands, shall dispute the perpetual nature or the fixity of rent of any subordinate tenure therein held immediately from him, and shall pay the proportion of advances chargeable against such lands."

MR. SCHALEH said, it seemed to him that the object of this section was really to enable the commissioners, in case of dispute as to who were proprietors of the land improved, to decide the question summarily, until it was decided by a more competent tribunal: if that was the effect of the proposed section, he would have no objection to offer to it. But he thought that the section might be made more clear by declaring, by a proviso, that the determination of the commissioners under this section would only hold good so long as the question of proprietorship was not determined by the civil court. So far as regards the first portion of the section.

As to the latter part of the section, where the superior and under-tenant were disputing the question of the perpetual nature of the tenure or the fixity of its rent, he presumed that the party who was east by the commissioners might go to the civil court to determine whether he held at a fixed rent or not, and on that being decided in his favor, he presumed that the decision of the commissioners would cease to have effect; for the party determined by the commissioners to be the proprietor would have to pay the cost of the works, and it might be a question afterwards how far it would be recoverable from the person who ought to have been determined to be the proprietor.

The Advocate-General said, he thought the difficulty was quite got over by a reference to the concluding words of section 41. The section now proposed to be introduced would come immediately before the 41st section, and would have the effect of empowering the commissioners to determine, for the purposes of this Act, who was to be considered the proprietor of the land. The conclusion that the commissioners might come to on that question, taken in connection with the 41st section, which provided that the determination of the commissioners should not be evidence in any proceeding not under this Act, would in no way affect the question of proprietorship as between the two contending parties, or the question of the perpetual nature of the tenure, or the fixity of its rent. That could only be determined by a civil court; and by the concluding words of section 41 that was left open for determination in the regular way. The object of the proposed section was merely for the more convenient carrying out of the purposes of the Act; it did not decide whether the claim to proprietorship, or the claim to perpetuity, or fixity of rent, was or was not well founded in law: that must be decided by the civil court.

Mr. SCHALCH said, he understood from the explanation afforded by the learned Advocate-General that, practically, the decision of the commissioners would cease to have effect, as between the parties, when the question was decided by the civil court: the decision of the commissioners would only be for the purposes of this Act. He had therefore no objection to offer to the proposed section.

Mr. ROBINSON said, he did not understand the object of the words in the 11th line of the proposed section, "held immediately from him." There might be an occupier, or an actual cultivator, not holding immediately from the holder of the superior tenure. It appeared to him that some difficulty might arise from the use of the words to which he had referred. There might be a proprietor of a "jote" with a large number of subordinate tenants under him, and difficulties might arise in such a case.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, the difficulty that had been suggested would be entirely got over, if the present section and section 41 were read with the definition of "proprietor of lands." Under the definition "proprietor of lands" was to mean the person having a perpetual tenure or interest at a fixed rate of rent entitling him to immediate occupation of the land, or to the receipt of rent from the ryots, or from a tenant holding directly from him under a temporary lease. If there was a person who came forward and said he was the last in order of tenure-holders having a tenure with a perpetual interest and fixity of rent, then the section provided that the commissioners might determine that he was the person in the position of a proprietor for the purposes of this Act. It was not to be supposed that a decision under this section in favor of a dur-putneedar or so-putneedar would be complained of by a superior holder, who, if he knew his interest, would be but too glad to acquiesce in the arrangement.

THE PRESIDENT said that if the superior holder admitted the title of the under-tenant and threw on him the duty of paying for the improvement, it was not for the zemindar to dispute it. If the putneedar relieved his under-tenant of the responsibility, what was it to the zemindar whether the jotedar did or did not relieve the putneedar of the burden.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTAL said, this section was intended to obviate the difficulty where conflicting mortgage claims were asserted to the same land, and where in making the apportionment it would be difficult to determine which was the rightful holder or proprietor of the jote. But he did not see how it would assist the commissioners in ascertaining, in the first instance, whether the persons who had represented themselves as owners of half the bheel, and given their adhesion to the scheme, were really "proprietors" as defined in the Bill. After the work had been completed, some one might come forward and dispute the legality of the thing on the ground that the works had been undertaken on the votes of persons who had no perpetual interest, and who were not "proprietors" according to the definition in the Act, and the whole proceeding was on that account null and void. It was not at all unlikely that some of the persons whose votes had been taken were not "proprietors;" so that the whole proceeding under the Act might prove to be invalid, and the Government might not have any claim to the refund of the advances that they had made.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, he must explain once more that the object of the section, as he understood it, was not in any way to determine the question whether A or B was proprietor; but all that the section proposed to do was to assess the proprietor who came forward and said—"I am the superior holder and owner as regards perpetuity of tenure and fixity of rent, and, therefore, I claim to be proprietor for the purposes of this Act." It would be impossible to lay down any legislative rule to enable the commissioners to decide in a case where two proprietors came in and one said "I am the 'proprietor,'" and the other said "you are not." Any question of that kind would have to be determined by the civil courts.

Section XLA was then agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT said, the Council had now gone through the settlement of the clauses of this Bill, and although it might not turn out to be as he had before expressed it, such as to hold water for all time, he believed the Bill was as good as the Council could make it at present. He thought that the Bill was as just a one as we could hope to make it, and being an experimental measure it was desirable that we should pass it in some shape, in order that we might have the experience of its working to guide us in the future introduction of a general Bill to be applicable to all the districts in Bengal. If, when the Bill was passed into law, it

was found to be defective in any particulars, and that it required amendment and tinkering, why, being passed by this Council, we could amend and tinker it ourselves. It might be a question whether we shall obtain the sanction of the Governor-General to this Bill; but there could be no question that if, after the Bill was passed and assented to by the Viceroy, it was found that any reasonable amendments were required in it, there would be no difficulty to obtain sanction to those amendments.

He had been a good deal impressed with the necessity of some such Bill as this being passed as a general measure; for he had learned in the course of last week that in many parts of Bengal there was a good deal of public spirit and a very great inclination on the part of the people to undertake works of this kind which might benefit the community of any part of the country. There were in fact, he was led to believe, parts of Bengal in which the people were anxious to throw off the imputation of slothfulness and inactivity which was made against them in undertaking works of this kind. He would ask leave to read to the Council a petition which had been lately received, and which he had reserved for consideration till the proper time arrived. It was a petition addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the inhabitants of certain villages in the sub-division of Comeroally in zillah Pubna. The petitioners stated—

"That the villages named above are situated in the margins of jheels Kakina, Gazaria, Saibhanga, Niharia, Chorobela, Padmabika, Kulamara, Baghargara, Kaligara. These jheels are very deep, and as they have no outlet, a great part of the said villages remain under water throughout the year, causing great loss and injury to the ryots. A petition having been made to Mr. Benifort, late magistrate of Pubna, that officer was pleased to cause a canal to be dug for the discharge of the waters of the jheels noted above, and thus remove the sufferings of the people for a time. Owing to their misfortune a portion of the canal in question (about eight fathoms in length) has been filled up, and thus an impediment has again stood to the free discharge of water, which has again thrown the ryots into their previous sufferings.

"That the zemindars of the villages named above, though punctual in collecting their rents, are blind to the inconveniences and sufferings of their ryots. Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that your Honor will be graciously pleased to issue orders on the magistrate of Pubna and the deputy magistrate of Comeroally, to cause the excavation of the canal with the object to remove the distress of the ryots who are willing to bear one-half of the cost, provided the other half be realized from the zemindars of the villages."

So these ryots not merely wished to have this improvement, but expressed their willingness to defray half the cost that might be incurred in executing it. That, he thought, was a reasonable petition. He did not intend to assume that the zemindars were really blind to the sufferings of their ryots. All he meant to say was that these were ryots who proposed to deal with the evil they complained of in a practical way by suggesting a remedy and proposing to take on themselves a portion of the burden of the expense. They not only cried to heaven, but were ready to help themselves. Now a petition of this kind seemed to go to confirm what he had heard stated that there was real ground for wishing that a Bill of this sort should be passed which might be applied to other parts of the country.

Perhaps it was also desirable that he should take notice of another petition relating apparently to a part of this Bill, namely, the definition of the word "proprietor", which he understood had been printed and circulated amongst the members of the Council. The petition purported to be a petition of the English and native ryots of Bengal, and was signed by Mr. John Stalkartt on their behalf. He (the President) really did not know what authority Mr. Stalkartt had to represent the English and native ryots of Bengal; but what he said as regards this Bill was—

"That we object to the definition therein recorded of the 'proprietor of lands.' We most humbly beg that it be amended according to the definition laid down in the Hon'ble Court of Directors' letter dated 27th December 1830:

"Para. 3. What we understand by the term recorded proprietor so frequently termed in correspondence is, that among the individuals having a hereditary interest in the soil of the village or other districts, the name of one or more is entered in the Collector's books as persons entitled to engage with Government for the revenue; that the party so engaging is in reality a contractor with Government for a certain amount of revenue."

As far as he understood it, the object of the petitioner was to protest against the term "proprietor" being extended to permanent under-tenants. He thought that the objection was unreasonable, because nothing could be clearer than this, that the persons who would chiefly benefit by improvements in the land was the person who held a permanent tenure, whether as a subordinate tenant or directly from the Government.

The remaining portion of the petition referred to the rent laws which were not now before the Council, and therefore the only expression in that part of the petition which it was necessary to notice was that it was asserted in the last paragraph of the petition—

"We humbly and most respectfully protest against this class legislation. We beg to state that in the passing of the above rent laws the zemindars' and landholders' association, some half a dozen out of the millions of Bengal, were the only people consulted, and not even one single ryot."

He must say, in regard to this, that he had always found great difficulty in ascertaining what the wishes of the ryots, who were the most numerous class, really were. He had been told as regards financial matters that the 'people' would like to get rid of the income tax and pay instead an increased duty on salt; and it occurred to him that perhaps the 'people' alluded to, were those upon whom the income tax fell—a very small minority. However that might be, it

was at any rate most desirable to know the feelings and opinions of the humbler members of society, and since the petitioner alleged that only half a dozen persons had been consulted, he should like to know whether any hon'ble member was in charge of this petition, and whether, representing the ryots, he would wish to say anything on the subject.

The preamble and title were then agreed to.

#### REGULATION OF LODGING HOUSES AT POOREE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN, in moving that the Bill for the better sanitation of Pooree, and regulation of lodging-houses therein, be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses, said that, since the last meeting of the Council, a petition had been sent to the Council by a gentleman engaged in missionary labors in Orissa, and the petition, he believed, had been circulated to the Council. He was quite sure that the petition was written with the best possible motives and for a most humane purpose, but he could not find that there was anything in it that could take a practical form in connection with the present Bill. The chief evil that was complained of in the petition was that relating to what are called "pilgrim-hunters," and it was suggested that a check should be put to any and every act of extortion on their part. He did not see what the Council could possibly do in this Bill to prevent that evil; he thought that special legislation for the prevention of the evil could not be devised, so long as the inclinations of the people led them to place themselves in the hands of these men. All that we could do was to provide for the proper treatment of the pilgrims when they arrived at their destination, and this object was secured by the Bill.

The other provision suggested by Mr. Bailey related to the sale of *mahaprasad*, or holy food sold at the temple. This subject was discussed before, when a Bill similar to the present one was pending, and after much consideration the Council came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to make any provision on that point. Therefore, on the whole, he (Mr. Eden) did not propose to make any change in the Bill in consequence of the receipt of this petition.

The motion was agreed to.

Verbal amendments were made in sections 22 and 39, and in the preamble and title; and, on the motion of the Advocate-General, the definition of the term "inmate" was struck out as being unnecessary.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 18th instant.

*Saturday, the 18th March 1871.*

#### Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

T. H. COWIE, Esq., *Advocate-General,*  
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,  
A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,  
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,  
MOULVY ABDOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOOR,  
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

F. P. WYMAN, Esq.,  
BAROO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,  
T. H. WORDIE, Esq.,  
AND  
BAROO DIOMBER MITTER.

#### CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN applied to the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business to enable him to move that the Bill to amend Act VI. of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the rules suspended—

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the above Bill be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section I was agreed to with the insertion of the words "resident in Calcutta," after the word "Orissa," in line 15.

Section II was agreed to after the insertion of the words "1st day of June 1871," in the blanks in line 3, as the date for the commencement of the Act.

Section III and the preamble and title were agreed to.

#### REGULATION OF LODGING-HOUSES AT POOREE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the Bill for the better sanitation of Pooree and other towns in Orissa, and regulation of lodging-houses therein, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

#### DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the Bill to facilitate drainage in certain districts of Bengal be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT said that before adjourning the Council he thought it right to state that on Saturday next he proposed to suspend the rules for the conduct of business in order to give him an opportunity of making a statement regarding the local finances of Bengal. He feared that he should not be in a position to lay before the Council a complete budget of expenditure and income as was desired by the Government of India when certain funds were allotted and placed at the disposal of the local Governments. Looking at the state of things throughout India—seeing that the other local Governments had announced their intentions and had prepared Bills to give effect to their proposals, and as he was afraid that there was a good deal of misapprehension based on an unfounded statement that had been made that it had been found quite unnecessary to impose local taxation to make up the deficit caused by the short assignment, it was desirable that he should take the earliest opportunity of placing the Council in a position to enable them to judge of our financial prospects so far as it was in his power to do so. He should therefore take the opportunity next meeting to lay before hon'ble members such information as he found he was possessed of in regard to these financial matters. He would state in general terms what was the result of the assignments that had been made, what funds we had to meet the expenditure, and how we stood with reference to departmental demands. And he would make suggestions pointing out his view of the shape in which we should have to consider the measures that might be necessary when we entered into a more detailed consideration of the subject in connection with Bills that might possibly be brought before the Council. He therefore adjourned the Council to 11 o'clock on Saturday next, when he would make the above statement.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th March 1871.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	March											
	12th	10	29.855	29.875	81.0	75.0	78	S by W	...	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.830	29.854	81.0	72.2	80	S W	...	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.833	29.858	80.0	77.0	80	S by W	...	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.826	29.851	81.0	72.2	80	S by W	...	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.858	29.874	81.0	73.5	81	S S W	...	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.724	29.742	82.3	70.4	80	S W	...	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.758	29.770	84.0	74.0	80	S S W	...	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.651	29.670	88.5	74.0	80	S W	...	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.830	29.848	81.0	70.2	48	N by E	...	...	...	b
NATOK ISLAND.	16th	16	29.736	29.753	91.5	70.7	32	W by N	...	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.842	29.860	79.5	61.0	28	W by N	...	...	...	b
	17th	16	29.781	29.812	87.0	65.4	26	W	...	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.818	29.840	89.2	63.2	34	W S W	...	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.701	29.809	87.0	60.0	27	W S W	...	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.874	29.890	83	80	87	S S W	8.1	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.853	29.868	83	79	88	S S E	8.0	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.851	29.867	82	79	87	S E	4.1	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.798	29.814	85	80	79	S S E	7.0	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.871	29.877	83	77	71	S S W	9.0	...	...	b
CHITTAGONG.	14th	16	29.730	29.745	89	80	68	S S E	6.0	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.774	29.780	84	78	75	S E	11.1	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.660	29.665	85	61	70	S S E	12.2	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.870	29.873	86	71	44	N W	8.0	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.736	29.739	81	74	63	S S E	9.0	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.859	29.863	81	69	84	N N W	10.4	...	...	b
	17th	16	29.814	29.820	87	70	80	S E	8.4	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.836	29.841	81	74	70	N W	3.0	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.804	29.810	80	76	61	S	5.0	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.816	29.837	85	73	64	W	3.8	...	...	b
MADRAS.	12th	16	29.774	29.809	87	75	66	W	6.8	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.841	29.861	86	75	67	N W	3.1	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.726	29.800	89	77	69	W	5.4	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.828	29.838	80	73	81	W S W	2.0	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.854	29.700	88	70	65	S W	8.0	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.730	29.800	85	77	69	S W	4.5	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.683	29.774	85	77	68	S W	18.8	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.813	29.884	85	73	71	S	8.4	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.712	29.822	88	79	72	S W	17.3	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.891	29.902	88	69	69	E N E	7.1	0.60	...	b
COCHIN.	17th	16	29.712	29.822	88	69	69	N W	6.0	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.831	29.944	77	64	60	E	3.0	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.807	29.918	...	66	87	W S W	6.5	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.813	29.848	84	71	80	E by N	3.0	...	...	b
	11th	16	29.801	29.831	84	71	80	N E by E	5.0	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.832	29.892	82	71	55	N E by E	5.0	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.894	29.934	85	73	84	N E by E	6.0	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.817	29.847	83	71	62	E	6.0	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.847	29.887	...	75	60	E by S	9.0	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.890	29.900	86	73	54	S by E	8.0	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	14th	16	29.828	29.858	89	72	40	E by S	10.0	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.818	29.843	89	73	44	S	11.0	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.779	29.802	88	78	46	E S E	12.0	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.830	29.860	88	74	39	S S E	12.0	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.797	29.827	87	75	55	E S E	11.0	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.844	29.874	87	75	55	E S E	9.0	...	...	b
	17th	16	29.805	29.846	87	75	55	E S E	11.0	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.811	29.864	80	68	64	W N W	...	...	...	b, fair.
	11th	16	29.785	29.847	69	69	76	W	...	...	...	Fair.
	12th	10	29.808	29.881	81	71	69	W	...	...	...	Fair.
BOMBAY.	12th	16	29.723	29.814	91	64	25	W N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	13th	10	29.896	29.878	81	68	51	W	...	...	...	Fair.
	13th	16	29.740	29.811	91	68	25	W S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	14th	10	29.781	29.810	84	79	31	W S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	14th	16	29.690	29.761	91	70	31	S S E	...	...	...	A. fair.
	15th	10	29.759	29.834	84	69	43	W S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	15th	16	29.816	29.898	93	69	24	S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	16th	10	29.770	29.858	88	69	38	W	...	...	...	Fair.
	16th	16	29.690	29.711	89	71	31	S S W	...	...	...	b, fair.
	17th	10	29.800	29.865	84	63	28	N E	...	...	...	Fair.
SINGAPORE.	17th	16	29.757	29.804	91	64	16	N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	12th	10	29.859	29.873	81	68	68	S E	1	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.823	29.850	85	24	67	N W	1	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.854	29.884	79	70	61	N E	1	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.790	29.801	85	74	49	W	1	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.853	29.881	74	68	67	E N E	1	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.817	29.862	85	78	71	W	1	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.871	29.893	80	78	82	S	1	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.771	29.790	84	78	76	W	1	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.837	29.846	80	77	80	E S E	1	...	...	b
SINGAPORE.	16th	16	29.810	29.816	84	79	79	E S E	1	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.871	29.880	80	76	89	E	1	...	...	b
	17th	16	29.817	29.832	85	78	73	S S W	1	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.811	29.824	80	74	76	N N E	1	...	...	b
SINGAPORE.	18th	16	29.757	29.809	86	76	64	W	1	...	...	b

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.  
18th March 1871.HENRY F. BLANFORD.  
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.**

District.	Station.	Rainfall from 27th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1871.	Rainfall from 6th to 12th March 1871.	RAINFALL FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		Remarks.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack (Telegraph Office)	0.10	Nil	0.70	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Cuttack (Jail)	0.31	ditto	0.87	ditto.	
	Fulga Point	3.15	Not received	3.45	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Bagipore	0.50	ditto	0.50	ditto.	
	Kentaparah	0.80	Nil	1.10	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Jugutisingpore	2.90	ditto	5.40	ditto.	
	Sambulpore	0.35	Not received	1.05	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Bhainsore	0.83	Nil	1.48	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Bhaindrick	Not received	Not received	0.27	20th Feb. 1871.	
	Poorce	1.80	ditto	2.14	5th Mar. 1871.	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Khoondah	Not received	ditto	0.70	20th Feb. 1871.	
	Hazaribagh	0.88	Nil	1.08	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Uphase	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachamba	1.02	Nil	1.11	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Hanchua	2.13	ditto	3.18	ditto.	
	Palamow	0.37	Not received	0.81	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Daralia	2.30	Nil	2.38	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Gabimpore	Not received	Not received	...	...	Not recorded.
	Ghyabasa	2.45	Nil	3.13	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Palla	0.09	ditto	0.09	ditto.	
PATNA.	Ushar	0.38	Not received	0.04	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Barh	0.17	Nil	0.07	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Dumapora	0.02	ditto	0.02	ditto.	
	Gya	Not received	Not received	Nil	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Shergahatty	ditto	ditto	0.10	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Nowadab	0.87	ditto	1.00	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Armagabad	0.13	Nil	0.00	12th Mar. 1871.	Not received 23rd Jan. to 20th Feb.
	Chupparan	Nil	ditto	0.18	ditto.	
	Chuprah	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Nowra	0.04	Not received	1.04	5th Mar. 1871.	Not received 13th to 16th Feb.
BHARH.	Mazilpore	Nil	Nil	0.00	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Dumabangah	0.87	ditto	0.43	ditto.	Not received 30th Jan. to 6th Feb.
	Bentapur	8.45	ditto	8.75	ditto.	Not received 16th to 23rd Jan.
	Taipore	0.08	Not received	0.25	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Arwah	0.08	Nil	0.09	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Uxar	0.20	ditto	0.23	ditto.	
	Basarram	Not received	Not received	Nil	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhubbush	0.43	Nil	0.43	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Benares	0.55	ditto	0.78	ditto.	
	Bhauzulpore	0.39	ditto	0.85	ditto.	
BHARHUPUR.	Madhupoorah	0.48	Not received	1.83	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Banka	1.35	Nil	1.35	12th Mar. 1871.	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Mungayr	Nil	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Jamsole	1.44	ditto	1.78	ditto.	Not received 20th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Bogomari	5.11	ditto	0.40	ditto.	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. and 20th to 26th February.
	Deoghur	0.93	ditto	0.03	ditto.	
	Jamulava	3.00	ditto	3.00	ditto.	From 13th Feb.
	Jamulahal	Not received	Not received	0.00	28th Feb. 1871.	From 12th Feb.
	Purneah	0.41	Nil	0.78	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Ramora Beaulah	0.80	ditto	0.01	ditto.	
RAJSHAH.	Nattora	0.86	ditto	0.86	ditto.	
	Bagrah	Not received	Not received	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Dumapora	ditto	Nil	0.02	12th Mar. 1871.	Not received 27th Feb. to 5th Mar.
	Waldah	1.01	ditto	1.01	ditto.	
	Berhampore	1.36	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Jugulpore	0.07	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Lathugh	1.00	ditto	1.00	ditto.	From 16th Jan.
	Pelua	1.43	0.81	2.40	ditto.	
	Commercolly	2.11	1.50	3.61	ditto.	
	Soragunge	1.20	0.15	1.70	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Kanpur	2.30	Not received	2.30	5th Mar. 1871.	Not received 22nd Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Bhowanigunge	2.00	ditto	8.21	ditto.	From 22nd Jan.
	Titalya	3.05	0.09	8.23	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Bardwan	2.52	Nil	2.80	ditto.	
	Catwa	2.87	0.80	3.77	ditto.	Not received 20th to 28th Feb.
	Culna	1.67	Nil	1.77	ditto.	Not received 16th to 24th Feb. and 4th and 5th March.
	Deod-Bood	3.22	ditto	3.04	ditto.	
	Hancoorah	3.23	ditto	3.76	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	2.25	ditto	2.38	ditto.	
	Saone	2.16	ditto	2.25	ditto.	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
HARDWAR.	Houghly	Not received	ditto	Nil	ditto.	Not received 27th Feb. to 5th Mar.
	Hawrah	6.00	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
	Mulnapore	7.31	ditto	7.40	ditto.	Not received 20th to 26th Feb.
	Catha	1.55	ditto	1.84	ditto.	
	Gulietta	3.80	ditto	3.73	ditto.	Not received 14th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Tumlook	11.84	ditto	12.24	ditto.	Not received 14th to 25th Jan. and 6th to 12th Feb.
	Kishanpur	2.81	0.10	3.16	ditto.	
	Bongshy	0.73	Not received	0.73	5th Mar. 1871.	Not received 13th to 26th Feb.
	Banghat	2.13	Nil	2.03	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Machipore	2.00	Not received	3.42	5th Mar. 1871.	
HARDWAR.	Machipore	2.70	0.70	3.40	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Krookhah	3.23	0.80	4.03	ditto.	
	Amare	5.83	0.12	6.11	ditto.	
	Khoodnah	0.21	Not received	0.21	5th Mar. 1871.	From 10th Feb.
	Seendah	Not received	0.02	0.02	12th Mar. 1871.	From 4th March.



DIVISION.	Stations.	Rainfall from 27th Feb. to 5th Mar. 1871.	Rainfall from 27th Feb. to 12th Mar. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Revd.	Up to date.	
PANDURCT.— (Continued.)	Bangor Island	3.10	Nil	3.40	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Calcutta	5.41	ditto	5.55	ditto.	
	Alipore Jail	4.09	ditto	5.39	ditto.	
	Alipore Hospital	4.09	ditto	5.24	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	5.03	Not received	5.42	6th Mar. 1871.	
	Dum Dum	5.39	ditto	5.39	ditto.	
	Baranet	5.44	ditto	5.79	ditto.	
	Sukhetah	7.51	ditto	7.84	ditto.	
	Russeelint	5.45	ditto	5.59	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	5.57	ditto	7.38	ditto.	
Dacca.	Barrackpore	3.06	ditto	3.04	ditto.	
	Mooch Telegraph Office	4.36	0.90	5.29	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Mooch Jail	3.70	0.70	3.70	ditto	Not received 18th to 22nd Jan.
	Myrissaul	4.08	Nil	4.11	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	1.49	0.92	1.91	ditto.	
	Peonachpore	3.31	Nil	4.11	ditto.	
	Mulharipore	4.29	0.12	4.43	ditto.	
	Kurrupore	3.59	0.27	4.30	ditto.	
	Myrissaul	0.91	0.40	2.01	ditto	Not received 18th to 19th Feb.
	Jamshpore	0.11	Not received	0.11	5th Mar. 1871.	
CHITTAGONG.	Atmash	31.80	ditto	32.60	ditto.	
	Kishorgunge	1.28	0.55	2.14	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Sylhet	0.83	0.61	2.37	ditto.	
	Cachar	2.54	Not received	4.91	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Hylakandy	2.72	ditto	3.34	ditto	From 13th Feb., and not received 27th Feb. to 5th March.
	Koyah	1.47	ditto	1.98	ditto.	
	Chittagong Telegraph Office	3.40	Nil	3.40	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Chittagong Jail	3.54	ditto	3.54	ditto	
	Cox's Bazar	3.04	Not received	5.04	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Ingammaten Hill	Not received	ditto	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
COOM BHAR.	Nakkhally	3.13	0.70	3.98	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Tinperah	1.20	0.88	2.08	ditto.	
	Brahmaubariah	2.21	Not received	2.36	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Akyab	0.80	Nil	0.80	13th Mar. 1871.	
	Bura	1.20	1.40	3.20	ditto.	
	Gowalparah	2.77	Not received	3.39	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Dhobree	Not received	ditto	Nil	20th Feb. 1871.	
	Tours (Ware Hills)	1.08	ditto	3.74	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Darjeeling Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	0.17	16th Feb. 1871.	
	Darjeeling Jail	0.78	0.86	2.43	12th Mar. 1871.	
Assam.	Houghon	Not received	Not received	1.20	28th Feb. 1871.	
	Toral	ditto	ditto			Not recorded.
	Fulacottah	2.35	ditto	2.35	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Jalpigooria	3.73	1.10	4.11	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Boda	1.18	Nil	1.18	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 12th Feb.
	Tezpur	1.11	Not received	1.58	3th Mar. 1871.	Not received 20th to 26th Feb.
	Nowong	Not received	ditto	0.20	19th Feb. 1871.	Not received 14th to 15th Jan.
	Munzoldye	2.05	ditto	2.69	5th Mar. 1871.	From 30th Jan.
	Burpettah	9.50	ditto	2.60	ditto	Not received 13th to 14th Feb.
	Linghatty	1.14	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
Soochow.	Soochow	1.54	ditto	4.36	ditto.	
	Soochow	0.75	ditto	1.22	ditto.	Not received 23rd to 25th Jan.
	Chonglat	0.86	ditto	3.14	ditto.	
	Namerah	2.03	ditto	5.48	ditto.	
	Dabrooghur	1.69	ditto	4.80	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Sudhya	0.01	ditto	0.07	ditto.	
	Shihong	4.41	ditto	5.23	ditto	From 19th Feb.
	Cherrapoonjee	2.74	ditto	4.89	ditto	Not received 6th to 12th Feb.
	Down	Not received	ditto	1.00	20th Feb. 1871.	
	Samoogooding	Not received	ditto			

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,  
The 18th March 1871.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1871.**

Month.	Date.	Mean barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.		Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phase.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. point of rain.					Direction.	Force.					
March.	8th	29.94	82.5	67.0	138.2	74.0	68.8	64.3	67.8	S S W & W by S	...	29.80	...	...	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 4 to 10 a.m.
	9th	29.87	84.7	67.5	140.0	78.9	68.0	64.0	67	W & W, S & S by W & S W	...	113.4	...	...	...	Clear.
	10th	29.85	88.2	70.8	141.0	79.0	78.1	69.7	77	S & S S W	...	177.0	...	...	...	Clear.
	11th	29.80	80.0	72.2	139.5	79.2	79.7	69.8	74	S & S S W	...	89.1	...	...	...	Clear.
	12th	29.81	81.0	73.5	144.5	80.0	73.8	68.5	67	S by W & S W	...	104.0	...	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 9 p.m.
	13th	29.80	81.0	74.0	141.2	81.1	74.5	69.9	70	S by W	...	103.6	...	...	...	Clear. Foggy from 4 to 8 a.m.
	14th	29.84	82.3	74.0	143.0	82.4	72.7	65.0	59	S by W & S W	...	91.6	...	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 6 a.m.

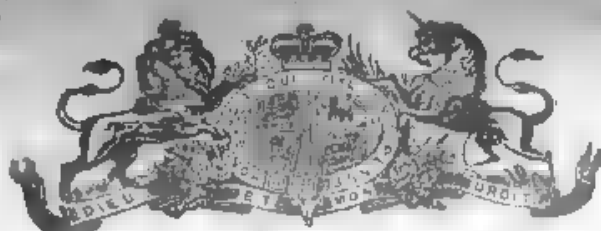
The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken as unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	25.8
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	92.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.58
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil
	{ by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto, average of seventeen previous years	...	0.16
Ditto ditto, between the 1st January and the 14th March	...	6.16
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	1.96

The 16th March 1871.

GOPEKNATH SEN,  
In charge of the Observatory.



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

### Results of the Harvest in Orissa.

From T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—(No. 1233, dated Cuttack, the 10th March 1871.)

WITH reference to your No. 4974 of 22nd December 1870, I have the honor to submit the following general information regarding the results of the harvest in Orissa.

2. *Cuttack district.*—The collector reports: "Taking first the *Jajepore sub-division*.—From a line drawn through the western portion of pergunnah Dolegram to the river Brahminee, in pergunnah Kulamatia, the whole country to the east of this line—and it is not an inconsiderable portion—has reaped an exceedingly good average crop of sarud. This I have learnt from sources quite independent of those from which the deputy collector derived his information. To the west of the above line, particularly as regards the northern portion of the sub-division, the crop has not been so good, as the land is higher, and the deficiency of the rainfall in the early part of the season was most felt. Thus in Shurgurrah, Mudhapur, Olas, the western part of Durpun and Kulkullah, there has been undoubtedly some loss. It might at the highest be put down at from 5 to 6 annas. In Kulamatia, Barroa, Ultee, Bargong, the southern portion of the tract above alluded to, a very fair crop, indeed, has been reaped. I have passed through this and spoken to some of the principal zemindars on the subject. As they are satisfied, and the ryots have no complaints, one may feel quite confident there is little to complain of.

"*Kendraparah sub-division.*—I have gone over a considerable portion of this, and am satisfied that the crop has throughout been very fair. In Ootoekun the nab of the zemindar tells me it was good both in the estate which he has charge of and in the neighbourhood. In the whole of the country to the north of the Kendraparah the crop has also been satisfactory. This part used to suffer excessively from the Brahminee and Noona floods, which used to meet and submerge the country for days together. The Noona water no longer finds an exit, being restrained by the canal embankment, and the Brahminee bunds have been repaired and throughout the greater portion of the line been put in good order. The country to the south of the Noona has not fared so well; this is neither protected by embankments nor is it commanded by any of the irrigation channels. The deputy collector classes the crop in this portion as fair, and from what I have heard, I agree with him. It was certainly not bad.

"*Cuttack sub-division.*—Thannah Sallehpore, north of the Noona. The greater part of this is commanded by the canal; and water being available to the extent required, the crop has been a very good one. I have gone over a great part of this country, and all whom I have spoken to agree in the above estimate. In Paindah and Sochaug, to the south of the Noona, the crop may also be considered a good 12 annas one.

"*Cuttack thannah.*—In Daljorra, Tuppunkhund, Domparrab, and a part of Bakrabad, the country being higher and hilly, the outturn has not been so good, and there probably has been as much loss here as in any part of the district; the greater portion of the applications for remissions, which were at one time very numerous, came from this part. The amooongoe estimates the outturn at 10 annas, and taking his figures as correct there is not the slightest doubt that any deficiency here will be amply made up by the good crop in other parts of the district. The peculiarity of the season has been, that the loss in no part has been general: while one estate or one part of an estate suffered, the adjoining one proved much better. In Kodindah and Paindah the outturn may be taken as 11 or 12 annas.

"*Jugguteingpore sub-division.*—I have not yet been over any part of this sub-division, but from the report of the deputy magistrate the loss throughout the sub-division in the sarud did not certainly exceed on an average 4 annas. From parts of Jhunkur, Khundee, and Teerun, there were at one time many complaints and applications for remission. In these places the loss very likely was considerable; but, as before remarked, it was partial, and in adjoining spots the crop was much better. These three pergunnahs form about the richest rice-producing tract in the district. As a rule, they yield splendid crops. The reason of the numerous complaints may have been that the loss, with reference to the usual outturn, was greater than the ryots were accustomed to. When the Taldundah canal is extended, the whole of this district will be irrigable.

"Taking the whole district, there is no doubt that the sarud crop has been a good 12 annas one. The beali suffered to a greater extent, as the weather in the early part of the season was very unfavorable.

"Had it not been for the unusually late rains, there is no question that the loss in the sarud crop throughout the district would have been very serious.

"As regards the rubber crop, I can only say that all accounts shew it to be in a favorable state, and this is borne out by what I have myself seen.

"Rice throughout the district is cheap, and there is no indication whatever of any presence or scarcity.

"Some objections have been taken to the large amount of grain which is disposed of to Madras merchants, and in certain quarters anxiety has been expressed as to the result. In this anxiety I do not at all share; and if I did, I consider it would be most inadvisable to put any restrictions on the sale. The matter is one in which the people must be left to act according to their own judgment: the market is open to all, and all can make their own provision. Rice was selling in Uteekun, Kutaka, and that part of the country, at 40 seers (Balasore weight per rupee)—a cheaper rate than this could not be well wished for. Had it been higher (*i. e.*, dearer), it would have been much more profitable to the cultivators. These, in the whole of the eastern tract, look in a great measure to the Madras merchants for a market in which to dispose of their grain. To deprive them of this market, that other people in the district might have rice at a cheaper rate later in the season, would be an exceedingly unfair measure. To pay their rents the ryots must dispose of their surplus grain; they cannot, as a rule, afford to keep it till late on in the season, on the chance of high prices prevailing. If, therefore, there was any chance of scarcity, the merchants in the interior of the district ought to compete with the Madras merchants at the proper season. I do not, however, myself anticipate that there will be any deficiency."

3. I concur in the opinion expressed by the collector, that the crop is of very fair average, and the general prospects of the season such as to call for no further anxiety.

4. The latest quotations of prices in Cuttack market are—

	Seers.
Cuttack ...	21
Jajepore ...	37
Kendraparah ...	40
Jugguteingpore ...	35

5. *Poorce district.*—The collector gives the following information:—

"In considering the results of the late harvest, it will be convenient to break up the district into groups of pergunnahs in the following manner:—

"(a.)—Eastern pergunnahs, viz. Marichpore, Astrang, Tepeh Kanaman, Domarkhand, Kodhar, Kurlo, Athias, Banchas, Antarodh, Markatpatna, and with these should be taken the east and south portions of the large pergunnah Kothdes, and the pergunnahs Purabduai and Paschimduai, though they geographically belong to the second group.

"(b.)—Central pergunnahs, viz. part of Kothdes and Koterahang.

"(c.)—Pergunnah Lembai and the khas mehals, viz. pergunnahs Rahan, Chowbeesood, and Sirai.

"(d.)—The country between the Chilka and the sea, viz. pergunnahs Andhari, Manikpatna, Satpara, Paricood, Malood, and Bajrakot.

"(e.)—The Khoordah sub-division.

"In the first named section of the district, the rice crop has been good in some parts, and fair throughout; the average yield being three-fourths of an ordinary full crop. In Marichpore the rice crop is said to be fifteen-sixteenths, but a considerable portion of that pergunnah is taken up by rivers and jungles. In all these pergunnahs the crop seems to be over ten-sixteenths. The cold-weather crops have failed in parts; but taking them altogether, the outturn may probably be half or more. The condition of the country is allowed to be good, and some exportation of rice is going on.

"In the second section there was a partial failure of the rice as well as of the cold-weather crops; but for the whole of it the outturn is not less than half, while it may be ten-sixteenths of rice. In some parts the loss must have been rather severe, but there is no reason to suppose that there is any actual scarcity of food; the price of rice in particular being low in some parts, and not very high anywhere.

"In the third section, pergunnah Lembai, concerning which there was a good deal of apprehension, has enjoyed the best crops; the rice crop being from ten-sixteenths to three-fourths, and the cold-weather crops having not been very bad. In Kahang and Chowbeesood the rice crop is estimated to be over ten-sixteenths, and the price is low. In pergunnah Serai the average outturn may be as much, but some parts of it were irretrievably damaged before the late rains came, and the cold-weather crops suffered severely when they did come. Still rice is selling at over 30 seers for the rupee, and pulse at 18 seers; so that there can be no actual scarcity of food, and though some remissions will be necessary, I doubt whether they will be much in excess of ordinary years.

"The rice crop of the fourth section is said to be eleven-sixteenths of a full average one; it is selling pretty cheaply, and the condition of the people appears to be good. The people of this part have of course benefited greatly by the reintroduction of salt manufacture in Satpara and Goorbai.

"The condition of Khoordah is fully described in Mr. Taylor's report, a copy of which is enclosed, and I can add nothing to the information he has given as to the outturn of the harvest and the loss which has been sustained in certain villages. The present list of the latter shews how necessary it was to provide work for their inhabitants.

"All the villages of the Khoordah khas mehal have been visited by the tehsildar, Baboo Bhagbut Mahantee, or by his naib tehsildar. The result of their inquiries, of the canoongoe's reports, and of my own observations, is as follows:—

"In zillah Bulbunderpore paddy crops have suffered from drought and locusts to the extent of ... ..  $\frac{6}{16}$

"In zillahs Manikagoda, Pauchgurb, and Haldia, the loss has been ... ..  $\frac{7}{16}$

"In zillahs Khoordah and Dandimal, and the outlying villages in the Mogulbundi, the failure amounts to ... ..  $\frac{1}{16}$

"In Kuspulla and Ramessur, the losses were ... ..  $\frac{2}{16}$

"And in zillah Kubeedi and Banpore the average loss of paddy crops is only ... ..  $\frac{1}{16}$

"The outturn of the paddy harvest in the sub-division may be safely calculated at twelve-sixteenths of a full average crop—a result which could scarcely have been hoped for at the beginning of October last, but which has been brought about by the extraordinary late rains in October and November. Although the general result is so satisfactory, individual villages, where the lands are high or badly irrigated, have suffered very severely, as will be seen from the annexed list of those villages in which the loss on the paddy crops has exceeded half the crop.

"The list gives the names of 161 villages in which there has been a failure of over eight-sixteenths of the paddy crops. These villages are distributed as follows:—

In zillah Dandimal	...	...	...	...	52 villages.
" Banpore	...	...	...	...	26 "
" Bulbunderpore	...	...	...	...	20 "
" Pauchgurb	...	...	...	...	13 "
" Ramessur	...	...	...	...	12 "
" Manikagoda	...	...	...	...	10 "
" Kubeedi	...	...	...	...	4 "
" Kuspulla	...	...	...	...	1 "
" Tapang	...	...	...	...	1 "
" Mogulbundi	...	...	...	...	1 "
Total					161 villages.

"Of these villages—

4	villages	have	lost	the	whole	crop.
6	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{16}$	of	the crop.
38	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{16}$	ditto.	
19	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{16}$	ditto.	
30	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{16}$	ditto.	
60	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{16}$	ditto.	
4	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{16}$	ditto.	

"The four villages noted as having lost the whole crop are only of small extent.

"Of rubber and high land crops, the arhar, kailai, kulthi, and mandia, have turned out well. The rasi or teel and cotton crops suffered to the extent of eight-sixteenths from the late rains. The among and ehana lately sown promise well. The castor crop is also expected to yield well, and the sugarcane, which is grown in patches all over the district, has turned out fairly; part having been cut and part being still on the ground.

"Of vegetables and fruit, the boigan crop has been a good one, and the mango trees, of which there are countless numbers all over the estate, have blossomed splendidly. There has been very little fog to destroy the blossom, and if a few light showers of rain fall within the next month, the mango crop will be an extraordinarily good one, and will afford food to thousands of persons."

"The high and low lands on the Khoordah estate are fairly distributed, and lands on which the crops have suffered heavily are always in the immediate vicinity of other lands on

which the crops have been good. There is therefore no part of the sub-division where the price of food is high, but export of paddy and other grains is going on both to the south and towards Cuttack, and the traders from the south offer higher prices for grain than can be obtained in the district, and prices are in consequence rising.

"Work on tanks, irrigation bunds, and roads, has been provided in different parts of the district at which those who are too poor to purchase food can obtain wherewithal to do, and I have no fear that any portion of the people will starve. Distress, of course, there is and always will be amongst a people so lazy and careless for the morrow as the Khoordah ryots; but anything like famine is, I hope, now impossible.

"I have now visited every part of my sub-division excepting Pauchguri, Kaspallah, and Bulbhuderpore, and have nowhere seen anything like a starving people. Even the few families of *kangals* left in the pauper village near Darotang are fit and healthy, although they have had no crop whatever, for they make a fair subsistence by selling firewood in Cuttack, and they nearly all wish to return to their old houses and to their castes, to do which they must have money. Common beggars even are not often seen in the sub-division."

The prices of grain, as shewn by the latest reports, are as follows:—

	Rice per rupee.	Moong per rupee.	Burli per rupee.	Arhar per rupee.
	Balasore weight of 80 talas.	Balasore weight of 80 talas.	Balasore weight of 80 talas.	Balasore weight of 80 talas.
Khoordah ... ..	30 seers ...	15½ seers ...	18½ seers ...	20 seers.
Kaspullia ... ..	33½ " ...	20 " ...	20½ " ...	20 "
Benpore ... ..	35 " ...	18½ " ...	18½ " ...	18½ "
Bamesour ... ..	30 " ...	17½ " ...	20 " ...	25 "

6. The condition of both Pooree proper and parts of Khoordah is better than was anticipated. This improved state of affairs is entirely due to exceptionally late rain. As it is, no less than 161 villages in Khoordah have sustained losses of crops varying from nine-sixteenths to total. I believe, however, no man will starve. The village works of improvement already sanctioned are being carried out, and I shall watch their progress carefully.

7. The latest quotation of prices of rice are, in Pooree, 30 seers 3 chittacks (Calcutta) per rupee; in Khoordah, 28 seers 14 chittacks.

8. *Balasore district.*—The collector reports as follows:—

"The outturn of the early and late rice harvests for the whole district may be taken at 15 annas, or a little short of an average harvest. In Nunglessur, Bhuddruck, Basdebpore, and Doleuh, a full; and in the two latter chuklas something more than a full average harvest has been gathered. In Agarpara, which includes Soseh, the crop is about three-fourths only of the average.

"There is therefore no cause for anxiety. The grain in stock in the district will suffice to support the population till next harvest, and much more if need be. Exportation is going on freely. The market rates are low, and I have observed no signs of distress or anxiety during my tour.

"The spring crops of vegetables, pulses, and sugarcanes along the banks of the Salundee and Subanarakha rivers, are unusually fine this year.

"The condition of the district in respect of food this year is, I think, as good as it was last year, when above two lakhs of maunds of rice were exported."

9. The season has been generally good, and the harvest sufficient. Latest quotations show rice selling at 34 Calcutta seers per rupee.

10. I append a memorandum showing the exports of grain from Orissa ports during the months of November, December, and January. 2,89,547 maunds of rice left the country, an amount not affecting in any appreciable degree the general food supply.

11. In the surrounding tributary states the outturn of the rice harvest has been nowhere full, and in places short. Pulses, oil-seeds, and sugarcane, are good; the mango crop bids fair to be unprecedented.

*List forwarded by the Tehsildar of Khoordah of those villages which have lost more than half the paddy crop of 1870-71.*

Names of places.		Estimated loss.	Names of places.		Estimated loss.
Zillah Khoordah.			Zillah Banskere.		
	Annas.			Annas.	
Mouzah	Jariput	13	Mouzah	Parikashahi	12
	Berna	13		Dangna	10
	Paiktergeria	10		Khetrajpal	11
	Gurb Turtua	13		Lumbodarpore	13
	Sardhapore	13		Nathupore	10
	Jagernathpore	13		Ankula	10
	Haldipada	13		Amhupada	10
	Gopapora	13		Pathara	10
	Patpore	13		Gadwar	13
	Nalibasa	13		Dangmat	12
	Anjunsore	13		Badakul	12
	Chandpore	13		Tatapada	11
	Barhajhia	14		Akhupakhree	11
	Rasulpore	16		Kanropore	10
	Jenka	13		Asnari	10
	Pubahi	13		Boria Sahi	10
Gurb Jeymungul.				Halibadi	11
Mouzah	Oolahi	14		Nimaimal	10
	Nyagona	16		Ankula	9
	Gurb Binnpanjri	13		Sonakhala	9
	Khoordah	13		Datapore	10
	Trimal	13		Rada Nairi	10
Zillah Dandimal.				Tapasai	10
Mouzah	Govindpore	12		Tanki Ambojhar	9
	Alkar	10		Gornjhari	10
	Kasipore	16		Badapadar	10
	Binjbagiri	13	Zillah Bulbhuderpore.		
Gurb	Haropore	10	Mouzah	Tarpada	13
	Jenla	10		Dokanda	10
	Mandmahan	10		Kansa	10
Mouzah	Girlingaput	10		Bulbhuderpore	11
	Mendhasal	11		Botalma	11
	Janjbari	13		Kanropore	11
	Haricamada	12		Mahal	11
Gurb	Kaimattia	10		Gomundee	11
Mouzah	Mudrapore	10		Bigan Tali	11
	Haropore	10		Asasta Pari	10
	Jagessara	12		Kandiopore	10
Gurb	Ditto	10		Jankin	10
Mouzah	Mudbupore	12		Garehai	10
	Nakhori	11		Benagon	10
	Sardaipore	11		Chandakpore	11
	Madura	11		Katk bama	11
	Pandipada	11		Kuanarpore	11
	Noaput	10		Barkari Sahi	12
	Jharpada	10		Jharada	13
	Kishora	10		Saniguan	13
	Komona	10	Zillah Kuhudi.		
	Sinupul	10	Mouzah	Tarapue	13
	Borodhanpore	10		Kaithpala	10
	Sanadhanpore	11		Haripore	10
	Sardaipore	12		Prohal	10
	Berna	12	Zillah Mogulbundi.		
	Kalaraput	13	Mouzah	Singhakuda	13
	Nij Gurb	10	Zillah Kaspulla.		
	Arisal	10	Mouzah	Bentalma	13
	Chatahar	10	Zillah Manikagoda.		
	Palaspore	10	Mouzah	Kharadpali	13
	Sinupul	12		Kadnapada	13
	Khatnapala	10		Patpore	13
	Borodhanpore	10		Mardabadi	11
	Sanadhanpore	11		Khajuria	13
	Sardaipore	12		Jagirtails	13
	Chuekrapore	10		Siaria Pali	13
	Lingpore	12		Gopalai Pada	13
	Kanharidha	13		Belapadar	13
	Mohanpore	11		Kapasia	10
	Sardaipore	13	Zillah Panchgur.		
	Bhimore	11	Mouzah	Pallbalsing	13
	Napatkhas	11		Balsing	13
	Madura	11		Gurbhanipada	13
	Pandipore	11		Dhalapadar	13
	Naput	11		Khalikat	11
	Patrapada	11		Aardhipa	11
	Bental	13		Badakumari	11
Zillah Rameswar.				Diba Kheaurani	10
Mouzah	Mot	14		Sanapore	10
	Gorikol	10		Sikharpada	10
	Nayupali	13		Nagpali	10
	Mandipali	13		Jodapada	10
	Nagarabhangra	14		Panchukot	10
	Bohedabandha	10	Zillah Rameswar.		
	Retaryuaj	13	Akhenjah Mohab.		
	Khandipadar	13	Mouzah	Madhipore	10
	Burigan	13		Bhobanipore	10
	Ekulalia	13		Rani Raja	10
	Kuchnapadaradhar	14	Zillah Tapang.		
	Lekhapore	10	Gurb	Kanropore	10



*Memorandum of Reports of Grain from Orissa Ports during November and December 1870 and January 1871.*

Month.		Rice.	Other grains.	Oil-seeds.	Total.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
CUTTACK	November 1870	1,442 0 0	772 0 0	3,190 32 0	5,404 32 0
	December	23,150 0 0	754 0 0	2,304 0 0	26,208 0 0
	January 1871	53,419 0 0	1,402 0 0	2,200 0 0	57,110 0 0
		78,011 0 0	2,928 0 0	7,700 32 0	88,728 32 0
POORIE	November 1870	8,635 26 0	104 0 0	2 0 0	8,741 26 0
	December	9,226 0 0			9,226 0 0
	January 1871	17,861 26 0	104 0 0	2 0 0	17,967 26 0
BALASORE	November 1870	1,307 0 0		313 20 0	1,720 20 0
	December	55,014 0 0	40 0 0	628 0 0	57,280 0 0
	January 1871	135,625 0 0	503 0 0	1,331 20 0	137,639 20 0
		193,946 0 0	603 0 0	2,271 0 0	212,820 0 0
		280,647 20 0	3,605 0 0	9,973 32 0	318,716 18 0

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Commissioner.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1871.**

LATITUDE  $22^{\circ} 58' 1''$  north, longitude  $88^{\circ} 20' 34''$  east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18.11 feet.

**MONTHLY RESULTS.**

Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	Inches.
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 1st	...	29.907
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 3 & 4 P.M. on the 15th	...	30.116
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	29.803
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	30.318
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	29.985
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	29.849
	...	0.136
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	°
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 5th	...	74.3
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 2nd	...	90.5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	60.5
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	30.0
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	84.0
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	68.7
	...	17.3
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	67.1
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	7.2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	62.1
	...	12.2
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	Inches.
	...	0.561
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	Troy grain.
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	8.12
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	8.00
	...	0.87
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...
	...	138.1
Rained 3 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	Inches.
Total amount of rain during the month	...	0.40
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	0.75
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	0.63
	...	S S W & S W

\* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

The 24th March 1871.

GOVERNMENT SEN,  
In charge of the Observatory.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1871.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Min. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			h	Miles.	In.		
March	15th	30.008	93.6	73.6	144.5	83.1	74.5	69.6	0.83	S S W & S W	...	127.4	...	...	Clear.
	16th	783	91.5	74.6	142.8	82.8	72.3	65.1	.67	S & W	...	108.0	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	17th	849	87.0	70.3	144.0	78.2	61.4	61.7	.46	W N W & W	...	99.5	...	...	Clear.
	18th	836	87.0	69.4	140.0	77.7	65.4	57.8	.52	W S W	...	100.3	...	...	Clear.
	19th	837	89.8	71.6	141.3	78.0	72.3	67.7	.70	S S W & S W	...	138.3	...	...	Clear.
	20th	884	91.0	74.8	145.0	80.8	72.0	65.0	.64	S by W. S S W & W S W	...	130.1	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	21st	868	93.0	72.0	140.5	81.7	72.4	65.0	.60	W S W. S W & S S W	...	108.6	...	●	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	25.1
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	93.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.59
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.66
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto	average of seventeen previous years	0.17
Ditto	between the 1st January and the 21st March	6.16
Ditto	ditto ditto, average of 17 years	2.12

GOPENAATH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th March 1871.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th March 1871.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather Initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	March.											
	19th	10	29.887	29.905	81.4	75.4	74	S W	...	...	...	S
	19th	16	29.784	29.802	88.8	77.0	68	S S W	...	...	...	S
	20th	10	29.963	29.981	80.9	75.0	78	S S W	...	...	...	S
	20th	16	29.834	29.852	91.0	85.9	20	W S W	...	...	...	S
	21st	10	29.939	29.959	82.0	79.5	81	S W	...	...	...	S
	21st	16	29.806	29.824	92.7	72.0	32	S W	...	...	...	S
	22nd	10	29.905	29.923	83.0	78.0	78	S by E	...	...	...	S
	22nd	16	29.782	29.800	94.0	74.0	35	W S W	...	...	...	S
	23rd	10	29.934	29.954	82.0	75.6	74	S by W	...	...	C C	S
	23rd	16	29.805	29.823	94.8	70.7	26	S S W	...	...	C C	S
	24th	10	29.889	29.917	87.0	78.5	40	S by W	...	...	C	S
	24th	16	29.781	29.779	95.4	75.0	85	S by W	...	...	C	S
	25th	10	29.843	29.861	86.0	77.9	68	S W	...	...	C	S
	25th	16	29.739	29.759	92.7	82.7	61	S	...	...	C	S
SANDWICH ISLAND.	19th	10	29.914	29.920	80	78	78	S S W	13.3°	...	...	Scuds.
	19th	16	29.811	29.817	85	78	71	S	14.1°	...	...	S
	20th	10	29.879	29.885	84	78	76	W	12.4°	...	...	S
	20th	16	29.848	29.854	87	79	68	S S W	7.6°	...	...	S
	21st	10	29.948	29.954	84	80	83	S	0.7°	...	...	S
	21st	16	29.833	29.839	86	81	83	S S E	11.0°	...	...	S
	22nd	10	29.905	29.911	86	81	82	S S W	7.0°	...	...	S
	22nd	16	29.814	29.820	88	83	60	S	11.4°	...	C C	S
	23rd	10	29.857	29.863	88	89	83	W	7.4°	...	C C C	S
	23rd	16	29.827	29.833	94	84	84	W S W	6.8°	...	C C C	S
	24th	10	29.805	29.814	86	79	72	S	9.0°	...	C C C	S
	24th	16	29.791	29.797	87	82	79	S	11.0°	...	C C C	S
	25th	10	29.777	29.783	88	82	83	S S W	16.8°	...	C	S
	25th	16	29.750	29.756	87	83	79	S	10.0°	...	C	S
CHITTAGONG.	19th	10	29.979	29.990	85	70	44	S	3.0°	...	...	S, m
	19th	16	29.759	29.843	85	71	47	S W	8.4°	...	...	S, m
	20th	10	29.918	29.927	83	71	52	E S E	4.0°	...	...	S, m
	20th	16	29.786	29.895	90	68	27	W S W	6.2°	...	...	S, m
	21st	10	29.903	29.914	85	77	68	S W	3.8°	...	...	S, m
	21st	16	29.758	29.869	88	74	49	W	0.1°	...	K	S, m
	22nd	10	29.792	29.873	89	77	78	E	4.0°	...	K	S, m
	22nd	16	29.761	29.873	85	79	75	S W	15.4°	...	K	S, m
	23rd	10	29.878	29.890	86	78	71	S S K	5.2°	...	K	S, m
	23rd	16	29.748	29.879	86	79	75	S W	10.9°	...	K	S, m
	24th	10	29.885	29.906	80	80	73	S S W	4.8°	...	K	S, m
	24th	16	29.736	29.845	86	80	73	S W	13.1°	...	K	S, m
	25th	10	29.845	29.955	80	79	71	S W	6.4°	...	K	S, m
	25th	16	29.730	29.848	86	77	84	S	17.0°	...	K	S, m
MADRAS.	19th	10	29.914	29.944	88	77	61	S by E	16°	...	...	S
	19th	16	29.797	29.827	86	77	64	E N E	9°	...	...	S
	20th	10	29.924	29.954	86	75	60	E S E	6°	...	...	S
	20th	16	29.838	29.868	85	75	60	E N E	9°	...	...	S
	21st	10	29.998	29.999	85	76	60	N E by E	5°	...	...	S
	21st	16	29.873	29.903	86	75	57	N E	9°	...	...	S
	21st	10	29.915	29.945	87	74	61	N E	4°	...	...	S
	22nd	10	29.906	29.936	85	78	54	K E by E	8°	...	...	S
	22nd	16	29.893	29.923	88	76	62	S by E	3°	...	...	S
	23rd	10	29.851	29.881	89	74	46	E N E	8°	...	...	S
	23rd	16	29.884	29.914	88	75	52	S S E	6°	...	...	S
	24th	10	29.873	29.903	89	76	57	E by S	10°	...	...	S
	24th	16	29.892	29.922	89	77	55	S by E	7°	...	...	S
	25th	10	29.845	29.875	87	78	58	E S E	10°	...	...	S
COCHIN.	19th	10	29.984	29.989	81	74	70	W N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	19th	16	29.715	29.784	91	68	18	W N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	20th	10	29.863	29.893	83	76	70	S	...	...	...	Fair.
	20th	16	29.716	29.798	99	65	21	S S E	...	...	...	Fair.
	21st	10	29.928	29.995	83	71	62	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	21st	16	29.779	29.860	92	63	12	E	...	...	...	Fair.
	22nd	10	29.915	29.998	81	75	78	S	...	...	...	Fair.
	22nd	16	29.750	29.831	92	72	34	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	23rd	10	29.875	29.867	85	60	41	W	...	...	...	Fair.
	23rd	16	29.985	29.798	97	69	16	N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	24th	10	29.895	29.977	86	72	48	N N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	24th	16	29.758	29.840	95	65	15	W	...	...	...	Fair.
	25th	10	29.877	29.969	84	76	67	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	25th	16	29.653	29.744	90	70	32	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
ARAB.	19th	10	29.931	29.946	80	70	58	E	1	...	...	S
	19th	16	29.905	29.920	86	75	57	E	1	...	...	S
	20th	10	29.998	29.998	79	71	65	N W	1	...	C	S
	21st	10	29.819	29.834	87	78	68	N W	2	...	C	S
	21st	16	29.958	29.971	78	69	61	E	1	...	C	S
	22nd	10	29.925	29.940	86	78	71	S E	1	...	C	S
	22nd	16	29.971	29.986	81	77	71	W	1	...	C	S
	23rd	10	29.813	29.828	74	72	78	E	1	...	C	S
	23rd	16	29.837	29.862	88	77	68	N W	1	...	C	S
	24th	10	29.948	29.973	81	76	74	S K	1	...	OS	S
	24th	16	29.815	29.830	86	79	75	S S W	1	...	C	S
	25th	10	29.941	29.959	80	76	62	E S E	1	...	C	S
	25th	16	29.880	29.881	85	79	75	W	1	...	C	S

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,  
The 25th March 1871.HENRY F. BLAUFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.